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THE SOMNOLENT CYCLE.

Of sulphonal full fifty grains
I tried to ease nocturnal pains;
While trional I new reject—
It had no visible effect.

Insomnia had me 'neath its spell;
In vain, its victory to quell,
On drugs of all kinds sadly keen,
I grew addicted to morphine.

Yet every night I'd toss around,
And list unto the hourly sound
Of clocks that mournful strikes did make,
Invariably wide awake.

At length despairing, I essayed
The noise the Wagner singers made;
And set the brazen trombone's clash
Insomnia vanished like a flash.

Within my box the Hei-ja-hos
Would promptly bring me to a doze,
While Wotan, Siegfried and the rest
I hold as sleep producers blessed.

At home, although my neighbors groan,
I have a stalwart graphophone,
And turn the "Rheingold" on each night,
And keep it up and sleep all right.

THE ETERNAL QUESTION.

Is there a God, a Father over all,
Is there some mighty force that rules the spheres?
Is there a Deity behind the wall
Of Heaven, and the mystery of years?

Where was he, then, when like the fires of hell
The ceaseless strength of nature shook and heaved?
Did he not heed, can no wise prophet tell
Is Heaven true, or are we all deceived?

Does he not love us, us, his children best,
And would he not in his all-potent love
Raise his right arm, and lull the wrath to rest,
He, infinite in power, who reigns above?

Is there some stronger force, some greater law,
That masters him, and makes his wisdom weak,
Is there some greater might that none foresaw,
O God, if thou art God, canst thou not speak?

And in the whispers of the forest flowers,
And in the murmurs of the running spring,
And in the warmth and cool of summer showers,
And in the life of every humble thing,
I read his answer: Seek, and ye may find,
'Tis only he who doubts is really blind.
—American Israelite.

THE FISHERMAN.

The wind whistles shrill, the glass is still falling,
The skies are dark with the unshed snow;
Far out in the harbor the gulls are calling,
Out in the bay you can hear them calling;
Cast her adrift, up mainsail and go.

With the kiss of our dearest,
Our best loved and nearest
Still fresh on our lips,
We must sail, must sail,
For the fish must be caught;
We may tarry for naught,
So out and away in the teeth of the gale.

Down past the wharves we are silently gliding
Down past the islands and into the bay,
Down past the steamers at anchor riding,
Huge floating freighters in safety riding,
Out in the fume, the fret, and the spray.

For when fish can be taken,
All must be forsaken,
No matter who calls,
We must sail, must sail,
Though the wife be a-sighing
And the children a-crying,
We must earn our bread in the teeth ofthe gale.

Though the ropes be stiff, and the sleet be stinging,
What matter it, if the fish bite free,
For deep in our hearts we can hear a-singing
Yea! well-loved voices we hear a-singing
Welcome home from the gale and the sea.

For again to our dearest,
Best-loved and nearest,
With the wind astern
We shall sail, shall sail,
When the fish are all caught,
We shall tarry for naught,
But in and away from the teeth of the gale.

COCOA IN TRINIDAD.

Acreage Under Cultivation Exceeds That of Sugar.

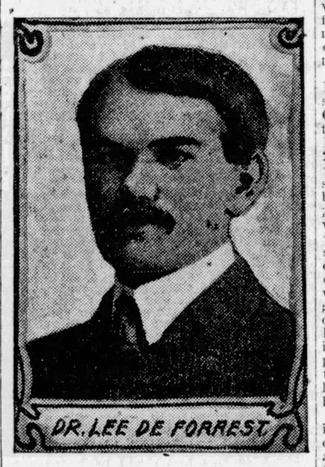
It is cocoa that has proved the salvation of Trinidad, according to the London Times. At the present time the area of the island under cocoa cultivation is twice that under sugar, and is steadily extending. The value of the sugar crop last year was something like £100,000 below the average of the preceding quarter of a century. Cocoa exceeded the average of the same period by nearly £400,000. For the peasant proprietor, with his infinitesimal capital, the cultivation of cocoa is much more conformable to circumstances than is the growth of the sugar cane. Unlike sugar, cocoa, having been gathered from the tree and dried in the sun, does not require a process of manufacture. There is, therefore no capital expenditure on plant, nor any bloated wages sheet. The new recruits to the ranks of peasant proprietors are, accordingly, giving their preference to growing cocoa. The result appears in the latest available return. In 1895 the export of sugar amounted in value to £506,415. In 1900 it was reduced to £552,158. In 1895 the export value of cocoa was £620,634. In 1900 it was £978,832 an increase of considerably over 50 per cent. During the same term of years the total value of exports has, in spite of depression in the sugar market, increased in the same ratio. In 1895 it was £1,791,867. In 1900 it was £2,511,800. There are, I fancy, few communities of larger growth that can show within the same space of time an increase of 50 per cent on the value of their exports.

When Sir Walter Raleigh first visited Trinidad he was greatly struck by the discovery of a lake that supplied pitch ready made. Like a sensible business man he seized the opportunity of giving his ships a good coating of tar and set on again bent on fresh conquests. In the centuries that have elapsed since Raleigh first landed in Trinidad the Pitch lake has proved something like a gold mine to the colony. Of all mineral products the shipment of asphalt is the most important and lucrative. During the last seven years it has nearly doubled in value. Yielding considerable sums in relief of taxation, it contributes to a financial position sound at all points. While the revenue of Trinidad is steadily going up, the expenditure is firmly but discreetly cut down. The public debt of the colony, which amounts to about £1,000,000,000, is to the extent of 75 per cent represented by remunerative works. The railway, built out of loan, not only pays its working expenses, but finds nearly the whole of the interest paid by the colony in respect of its cost. The expenditure on harbor works finds equally satisfactory return. No wonder that taxation, like expenditure, is decreasing. It stands at the rate of £1 14s. 6½d. a head, much less than was exacted a quarter of a century ago, when the comforts and conveniences of railways, telegraphs and good roads were only partially developed.

THE DE FOREST WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

System Adopted for United States Navy—Will Span the Pacific.

While it is proper to give Marconi every credit to which he is entitled as an investigator in the field of telegraphing through the ether, it will not do to assume that he was the originator of the system, for he was not. He was not the inventor of any essential part of the apparatus with which he conducted his first noted experiments, which brought him so prominently before the public. He has since improved his apparatus, and they made it possible to send messages across the Atlantic; but other inventors have been busily at work, and now there are



several different and practical methods of wireless telegraphy, all more or less successful.

The American whose name is becoming prominent in this field is Dr. Lee De Forest. His system has been adopted by the United States navy, and he is now at work building the necessary electric machinery to install his system across the Pacific, from our wetern shores via Hawaii to Manila and thence to Hong Kong, China. Dr. De Forest is a young man, being only in his thirtieth year. He was born in Iowa, worked his way through Yale, where he devoted six years to the study of electrcity in all its forms. So creditable was his work that Yale conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He then took employment with a large electrical manufacturing company in Chicago. Here he conducted his experiments in wireless telegraphy in 1901. The next year, during the naval maneuvers off the coast of New England, he erected wireless stations, which proved so efficient that they were purchased by the officers of the United States signal corps.

Meanwhile, the government officials are erecting stations, which will employ the De Forest system, along the Atlantic coast. Twenty sets of instruments have just been ordered, and masts for transmitting and receiving messages will be erected. The first of these are on Block Island and Cape Hatteras. The 300 miles between these points is subject to severe storms; and all vessels in the dangerous area equipped with wireless mechanism will thus be enabled to receive weather reports, and have due warning of coming storms. Other points to be equipped are Boston, Cape Cod, Montauk Point, New York, Cape Hurry, Va.; Norfolk, Dry Tortugas, Mare Island and Point Bonita, Cal.; also at Key West, Havana and San Juan, Porto Rico, thus giving a line of etheric communication with our two naval stations in Cuba, and of course with any naval vessel in those waters.

But the most gigantic project yet broached is that of Professor De Forest for the line spanning the Pacific. The first stage of this—from the United States to Hawaii—will be longer than the Marconi line from Newfoundland to England. The span from Hawaii to the Philippines will be far longer, and the difficulty of transmission increases with the distance, of course. It is in reality only a matter of creating sufficient electrical power at the sending station; and months ago Professor De Forest's orders were placed with manufacturers of electric machinery for the great generators of high power needed to span the world's greatest ocean. Far more power will be needed than for any span across the Atlantic.

The American station for the trans-Pacific line is to be located near the southern end of the peninsula of Lower California, which is on the great circle of the earth which passes through Hawaii. Here will be erected two towers, each 210 feet high, to support the vertical wires through which the signals will be sent and received. Steam engines and boilers will be installed to furnish the primary current. The second station will be at some suitable spot on the Hawaiian Islands; the third on Luzon, at some available spot near Manila. At each of these will be erected three towers, each 270 feet high. Steam power will be used to run three twenty-kilowatt generators, which will furnish the initial current. The fourth and last station at Hong Kong. As the distance to Manila is so short, it will require only a 20-horse power gasoline engine to run the generators. The tower here will be 175 feet high. It is expected the entire line will be ready to operate in eighteen months.

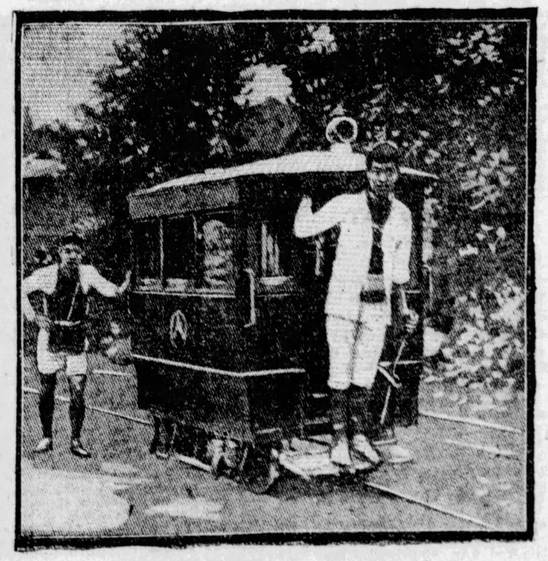
The De Forest system uses an alternating current, and for short distances this can be taken from the lighting wires of any existing electric power plant. In the tests made between Washington and Annapolis, passed through a transformer, increasing the voltage to 25,000, and reducing the amperage to one-half an ampere. On the trans-Pacific line, the maximum potential will be 25,000 volts, because the peculiar "tuning" arrangement invented by Professor De Forest has demonstrated that this potential has a carrying capacity equal to voltages several times as high. He also claims that this low potential obviates certain difficulties under which the Marconi system labors—such as that of securing insulation and the inducting of discharges by bright sunlight—the latter sometimes preventing the sending of signals by the Marconi system save at night. The wave-length of the De Forest radiations is one mile and a half, which he claims to be the one best adapted for long-distance transmission by his system.

Another new feature of the De Forest system is the use of a transmitting key, driven by power, instead of by hand manipulation. This means a much more rapid rate of transmission; and the inventor claims that he will be able to send an average of 48 words per minute, which is much faster than the rate of transmission by submarine cables. Of course, in sending across the Pacific, from the United States to Hong Kong, each message has to be copied and sent again at Hawaii and Manila; but Professor De Forest believes he will be able to send 28 words a minute between this country and Hong Kong.

The cost will not be excessive. In fact, compared with that of a cable, it is absurdly small. The California station is estimated to cost $45,000; those at Hawaii and Manila, $56,000 each; and $25,000 for that at Hong Kong. The total estimate is thus but $182,000. All success to De Forest, Marconi and their colaborers!

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

Most Curious of Railways.



In Japan a railroad system twenty miles in length has been operated successfully for years without locomotives or engines of any sort. The entire line is run by coolie power. Each "train" consists of a single passenger coach which comfortably seats eight passengers. Each car is manned by two coolies, one of which pushes it from behind, while the other stands on the front platform and works the brake.

On very steep grades both of the coolies get out and push. On down grades both coolies jump on and the little car is allowed to coast rapidly down the hills of its own momentum. Crude as the system may appear, it is nevertheless fairly efficient. The car maintains an average speed of six miles an hour for the entire length of the line. The road connects two famous watering places of Japan, and in the season is well patronized.

The line is equipped with first, second and third class coaches. The accompanying illustration shows a first class car provided besides with springs to add to the comfort, while a pneumatic brake controlled from the front platform enables the motorman to control its speed.

A CANNIBAL TREE.

The most wonderful forest tree in the world, perhaps, is the "cannibal tree" of Australia, which some one has aptly called "the most wonderful of God's many wonders in vegetable life." It grows up in the shape of a huge pineapple, and seldom attains a height of more than 11 feet. It has a series of broad, beard-like leaves, growing in a fringe at the apex, which reminds one of a gigantic Central American pineapple. When standing erect these broad, thick leaves hide a curious looking arrangement, which appears to perform the same functions as those of the pistils in flowers.

Naturally, these board-like leaves, which are from 10 to 12 feet long in the smaller specimens, and from 15 to 20 in the larger, hang to the ground, and are strong enough to bear a man's weight. In aboriginal times in the antipodean wilds the natives worshiped the cannibal tree under the name of the "devil tree," the chief part of the ceremony consisting of driving one of their number up the trunk of the tree to the apex. The instant the victim would touch the so-called "pistils" of the monster the leaves would instantly fly together like a trap, squeezing the life out of the intruder.

Early travelers declared that the tree held its victims until every particle of flesh disappeared. On this account it is called the "cannibal tree."

THE ARMY AND THE PHILIPPINES.

New York Tribune.

The President's views of the conduct of the army in the Philippines, as expressed by him yesterday at Fargo, will commend themselves to every fair mind as reasonable and just. No army ever operates on so extensive a scale without some wrongdoing. So we may as truly say that so many civilians do not conduct the ordinary operations of peace without some departure from righteousness. The exceptionally trying and exasperating circumstances of the Philippine campaign greatly increased the temptation to evil. In such circumstances it was indeed simply impossible that occasional instances of wrongdoing should not occur. "But these offenses were the exception, and not the rule." Rare as they were, however, and wellnigh intolerable as was the provocation of them, the President unhesitatingly declares them to have been without excuse or justification, and repeats what has long been well known—that the war department has taken every step in its power to punish the offenders and to prevent or minimize the chance of repetition of the offence.

There are, it is said, some people whose eyes are so peculiarly constructed that they can see the spots on the sun more easily than they can see the sun itself or the light it gives forth. Those afflicted with a similar eccentricity of moral vision may find little to enjoy in the other side of the army's Philippine record, as presented in brief by the President. But Americans of normal mind will approve as highly gratifying and as indisputably true his statement that "as a whole our troops showed not only signal courage and efficiency, but great humanity and the most sincere desire to promote the welfare and liberties of the islanders."

As a result of such operations by the army the islands have become pacified and the establishment of civil government has been made possible. That government is today being conducted by "as upright, as conscientious and as able a group of administrators as ever any country has been blessed with having." Honesty and justice prevail. Education is promoted, religious and civil rights are scrupulously protected, and the people now enjoy "rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness' such as were never before known in all the history of the islands." In that summing up of the case the President states nothing but the exact truth of history, and with such entries on the credit side of its Philippine account the United States army need not fear that it will be condemned because of the few evil items charged against a few of its individual members.

IVY-CLAD PINE.

This pine tree, which stands in the neighborhood of Coblentz, Germany, is 150 years old and 90 feet high. The ivy that

covers it is of exceedingly dense growth and is probably nearly as old as the tree.

HIS LAWN MOWER.

"I notice that you and Bayliss haven't seemed very friendly the last week or two," observed the Park Ridge man, folding up his newspaper and changing his feet on the seat before him.

"You'll probably notice it for quite a while to come," said the red-faced man in the ulster.

"Hungry?" asked the man from Park Ridge.

"Nope."

"Kids?"

The man in the ulster shook his head and frowned at the whist party on the other side of the aisle.

"You don't need to tell me if you don't want to."

"Well," said the man in the ulster, "it was like this. Bayliss, you know, lives next door to me and we always managed to get along pretty well together. If he needed any of my garden tools—which he was always doing—all he had to do was to come and ask me, and he got 'em. The lawn mower particularly. He didn't have one of his own, and all last summer he used mine.

"Well, early last winter the women of the church got up a rummage sale. You know what they are, of course. Bayliss is one of the main guys, you know, and he came around to me one morning and wanted me to hunt up a lot of plunder and, of course, I said I'd do it. My wife was away at the time, and it was the girl's Thursday out, so, as I didn't want to leave the house open, I told Bayliss I'd dump what I could rake up outside on the back porch, where Ben Skiles, the expressman, could call and get 'em. What do you think that consarned idiot of an expressman did?"

"I give it up," said the Park Ridge man.

"He carried off my lawn mower, that was standing there on the porch with the trash from the garret. Wouldn't that jar you?"

"I didn't attend the sales. They always stick a man to buy a lot of things he hasn't any use for. But it came out afterward that that skate Bayliss bought the mower in for $5. I guess he thought he was getting a bargain, but I only paid $3.50 for it new. The pastor's wife met me a few days after, and she laid it on thick about my generosity. Of course I didn't want to make a fuss about the thing then, but I went to Bayliss and I told him it was a m'stake of Skiles' and I thought he ought to give me the mower back. Think he'd do it? Not much! He had the nerve to tell me that I could have it back for half what he gave at the sale. I got hot and I told him what I thought of him.

"Pr'tty tough," said the Park Ridge man, sympathetically.

"And then," said the man with the ulster, excitedly, "when I sent round the other day to borrow it, he sent back word for me to go to thunder. Just wait until he comes around and tries to borrow my hoe!"—Chicago News.

In Hostile Red

A ROMANCE OF THE MONMOUTH CAMPAIGN

By J. A. ALTSHELER
Author of "In Circling Camps," "The Sun of Saratoga," "A Herald of the West," etc.

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CHAPTER V.—THE WORK OF WILDFOOT.

I remained for a minute or two in a stupor, superinduced by the excitement of the fight and my great physical exertions. From this I was aroused by Barton, who was now in command, Blake being disabled.

"It was gallantly done, Lieutenant Melville," he said. "You have saved our captain's life."

"Are you sure he is still living?" I asked.

"He is stunned by the shock he received when that great rebel hurled him to the ground," said Barton, "but he will be well enough in time."

"You have saved more lives than Blake's," whispered Marcel, as Barton turned. "You have saved yours and mine, for that villain Belfort suspected that you threw your horse purposely against his. In face of this he dare not declare his suspicions."

"By the way," resumed Marcel, a moment later, "you might ask our haughty Norman noble over there if the rebel dogs can fight."

I did not ask the question, though, had time and place been otherwise, it would have pleased me much to do so.

All the troopers had dismounted and were putting themselves in posture of defence behind the rocks, hillocks and trees. Barton expected another attack upon the instant, but it was not made. In fact, when he examined with his field-glass the wood into which Wildfoot and his men had withdrawn, he announced that he could see naught of them.

"I see nothing among these trees over there," he said; "not a horse, not a man. Verily the fellows have learned to perfection the art of hiding themselves. By St. George, they need it in their dealings with us."

It was sometimes the temper of the British in our country to boast and to show arrogance even when sore outwitted and outfought by us, and then to wonder why we did not love them. Perhaps this fault was not theirs, exclusively.

"Likely enough this silence is some new trick," said Belfort, "some scheme to draw us into another ambush."

"I suspect that you speak the truth," replied Barton. "Stand close, men. We have suffered too much already to risk another trap."

The men were quite willing to obey his order and stand close. Thus we waited. Blake revived by and by, and a careful examination showed that he had no bones broken, though he was sore in every muscle and still somewhat dazed in mind. But he was urgent in entreating his officers not to take excessive risks.

"I fancy that we have nothing to do but to wait here," said Barton to him, "for the rebels will of a surety attack us again very soon."

But in this Barton was mistaken, for the Americans seemed to have gone away. We waited a full hour, and then, as they gave no evidence of being anywhere near us, a small scouting party was sent out, which presently returned with word that they were in truth gone, and that the woods were empty.

"They feared to attack us when we were on our guard," said Barton triumphantly. "There is naught for us to do now but to go and escort the wagon-train back to the city.

We gathered up the wounded and rode over the ridge in search of the wagon train. We found with ease the tracks of the wheels and followed them towards the city, expecting to overtake the wagons. Presently, as we turned around a hill, we rode almost full tilt into three or four of them lying upon the ground, too much shattered and broken ever to be of use again.

In his surprise, Barton reined back his horse against mine, for I rode just behind him.

"What is this?" he exclaimed.

"It seems that we have the wagon-train, what is left of it," said Marcel. "There is a placard; it may inform us."

A pine board was stuck in a conspicuous place upon one of the wagons, and some words had been written upon it with a piece of charcoal. We rode forward and read:

"To Sir William Howe or His Representative.
For the Wagons and their Contents
We Are Much Indebted
As we were Hungry
And You Have Fed Us.
We Give You Leave to Take Repayment
At Such Time and Place
As You May Choose.
"William Wildfoot."

Barton swore in his rage. It was easy egough to see now why the patriots had withdrawn after the first attack. The provision train was more valuable than arms or prisoners to the American army, and, barring the broken wagons, Wildfoot and his men had carried off everything. Nor were the British in any trim to pursue, a business at which, most like, they would have had their faces slapped.

Farton swore with a force and fluency that I have seldom heard surpassed, and Blake said, with a melancholy smile:—

"It is well that I have this broken head to offer as some sort of an excuse, or I think it would go hard with me."

He spoke truly, for, though his expedition had been a most dire failure, his own condition was proof that he had done valiant duty.

The British gathered up their wounded again and began their march to the city. The country glowed in the brilliant sunshine of a summer afternoon, but I was in no mood to enjoy its beauty now. Our column marched mournfully along as sad as a funeral procession. Even though the victory had gone where I wished it to go, yet there were others before my eyes, and I felt sorrow for them in their wounds and defeat.

When we approached Philadelphia some people on horseback turned and galloped towards us. As they came nearer, I saw that two of them were women, one of whom I recognized as Miss Desmond. They were accompanied by two British officers whom I had seen at the banquet, Col. Ingram and Major Parsons. The other young woman I learned afterward was the daughter of a rich Tory of Philadelphia.

Belfort rode forward to meet them, and Marcel and I follow d, though at a somewhat slacker pace. We could take this privilege, as we were now within the lines. I judged that the officers and the ladies had been taking a ride for the sake of the air and the exercise, and such proved to be the case.

"Here comes Blake's expedition," exclaimed Ingram, as they rode up, "and I see wounded men. Verily I believe we have taken the rebel Wildfoot at last."

"Is it true, Lieutenant Belfort " asked Miss Desmond. "Has the robber Wildfoot been taken?"

Belfort was thrown into a state of embarrassment by this question, to which he knew he must return an unwelcome answer; and he hesitated, pulling uneasily at his bridle-rein. But Marcel, the readiness of whose wit was equalled only by his lack of a sense of responsibility, spoke up.

"I fear, Miss Desmond," he said "that we have but sad news. The wounded men you see are not rebels, but our own, as for Mr. Wildfoot the robber, we suspect that he has had a fine entertainment at our expense. Of a certainty he gave us all the sport we wanted."

"It was a trick, a dastard American trick!" exclaimed Belfort, "They gave us no chance."

"Then you have not captured this Wildfoot?" asked Miss Desmond.

"No," replied Marcel. "He came much nearer to capturing us, and in addition he has taken off our wagon-train, provisions, bullocks, drivers, and all, which I dare say will be welcome food to the Americans, drivers included, for we hear that they are starving."

"They did not stay to fight us to the end," broke in Belfort, "but ran away with the spoil."

"No doubt they had obtained all they wanted," said Miss Desmond, dryly. "Do not forget, Lieutenant Belfort, that, however misguided my countrymen may be, they are able to meet anybody in battle, Englishmen not excepted."

"For you to say anything makes it true," said Belfort.

"You should also take note," said Marcel, "that Miss Desmond is more chivalrous than some other opponents of the Americans."

"I do not take your full meaning," said Belfort.

"It is easy enough to understand it," said Marcel. "Miss Desmond gives to our enemies the credit for the bravery and skill which they have shown so plainly that they possess."

"I think you have taken a very long journey for strange purposes," said Belfort, "if you have come all the way from England to defend the rebels and to insult the officers of the king."

A fierce quarrel between them might have occurred then, for it was breeding fast, but Miss Desmond interfered.

"If you say any more upon this subject, gentlemen," she said, "I shall not speak to either of you again."

"Where no other penalty might prevent us, Miss Desmond," said Marcel, with a low bow, "that of a surety will."

Marcel was a graceless scamp, but I always envied his skill at saving things which fitted the matter in hand.

Our shot-riddled party had now come up and while the colonel and the major were receiving the full story from Barton, I found myself for a few moments the only attendant upon Miss Desmond.

"Since I can now do it without risk of sudden death, our friend Lieutenant Belfort being absent, I assure you again that your countrymen showed great bravery and military skill in our action with them," I said.

"The appearnce of your column," she replied, looking pityingly at the wounded soldiers, "is proof that you came off none too well."

"It would be better," I said, "to avow the full truth, that we were sadly beaten."

"Lieutenant Melville," she said, "why are you so quick in the defense and even the praise of the rebels? Such is not the custom of most of the British officers. It seems strange to me."

"Does it seem more strange," I asked "than the fact that you, an American, espouse the cause of the British?"

The question appeared to cause her some embarrassment. Her lip quivered, and an unusual though very becoming redness came into her face. But in a moment she recovered her self-possession.

"If you had been born an American, Lieutenant Melville," she asked, "would you have fought with the Americans?"

"The question is unfair," I answered hastily.

"Then let the subject be changed," she said; and changed it was. In a few more minutes we entered the city, where the news we brought, and the abundant evidence of its truth that we likewise brought with us, carried much disturbance, and I may also add joy too, for there were many good and loyal patriots among the civilians of Philadelphia, and some who feared not to show their feelings in the face of the whole British army.

My rescue of Blake, more the result of impulse than of resolution, came in for much praise, which I would rather not have had, and of which I was in secret not a little ashamed. But there was nought for me to do but to receive it with a good grace, in which effort I was much aided by the knowledge that the incident formed a coat of armor against any suspicions that Belfort might have formed.

"Well, Lieutenant Melville," said Marcel, as we were returning to our quarters, "you have distinguished yourself today and established yourself in the esteem of your fellow-Britons."

"And you," I said, "have almost quarreled with one of these same Britons, who hates us both already and would be glad to see us hanged."

"My chief regret," replied Marcel, "is that it was not a quarrel in fact. It would be the pleasantest task of my life to teach our haughty Norman nobleman a lesson in manners."

"Such lessons might prove to be very dangerous to us just now," I remarked.

"This one would be worth all the risk," replied he.

I saw that he was obstinate upon the point, and so I said no more about it.

CHAPTER SIX—A COUSIN FROM ENGLAND.

By the time we regained our quarters that afternoon I was feeling decidedly serious. In adopting the wild suggestion of Marcel and riding into Philadelphia in British red, I had never expected such a complication as this. We were to do our work quickly, ride away and be with our own again, in true colors. But the Irish had become a yard, and here we were, involved already in a perfect network of circumstances. Some one who knew the real Melville and Montague might arrive at any moment, and then what would become of us? Walking on bayonet points may be well enough as a novelty, for a moment or two, but as a regular thing I prefer solid ground.

I know that I looked exceedingly glum, but Marcel's face was careless and gay. In truth the situation seemed to delight him.

"Marcel!" I exclaimed, "why did the Lord create such a rattle-brained South Carolina, Irish-French American as you?"

"Probably he did it to ease his mind after creating you," he replied, and continued humming a dance air. His carelessness and apparent disregard of consequences annoyed me, but I remained silent.

"If I were you, Bob," he said presently, "I'd leave to old man Atlas the task of carrying the earth on his back. He's been doing it a long time and knows his business. A beginner like you might miscalculate the weight, and think what a terrible smash up we'd have then! Moreover, I don't see what we have to worry about!"

"I don't see what we don't have to worry about!" I replied.

"I'm sure that I have nothing," he continued calmly. "I know of no young man who is better placed than my own humble self. Behold me, the Honorable Charles Montague, heir to the noble estate of Bridgewater Hall in England, a captain in the finest army on the planet, comfortably quartered in the good city of Philadelphia, which is full of gallant men and handsome women. I already have friends here in abundance, and a reputation, too, that is not so bad. I am satisfied, and I recommend you, Lieutenant Melville, who are equally well situated, to accept your blessings and cease these untimely laments.

"The lovely Thais sits beside thee.
Take the goods the Gods provide thee!"

He looked at me with such an air of satisfaction and conceit that I was compelled to laugh. Of course that was an end of all attempts to argue with Phil Marcel, and nothing was left to me but resignation.

"You don't complain of your company, do you?" he asked.

"I do not," I replied; "the English officers are a jolly lot,—a fine set, I will say,—if they are our enemies; and it's a pity we have to fight them,—all except Belfort, who I know does not like us and who I believe suspects us."

Marcel looked grave for a moment.

"Yes, Belfort's the possible thorn in our side," he said; "but your saving Blake as I have told you once before has been a great advertisement for us. You did that well, Bob, very well for you, though not as gracefully as I would have done it if the chance had been mine. Can you tell why it is, Bob, that I always have the merit and you always have the luck?"

"Perhaps it's because, if you had both, your conceit would set the Delaware on fire."

Catron and Vivian came in, a half-hour later, and urged us to spend the evening at the former's quarters, where we would meet all the men whom we knew, for a good time. They would accept no excuse. Marcel's spontaneous wit and gayety made him a favorite wherever he went, and I was a temporary hero through that happy chance of the Blake affair, and so we were in demand. Secretly I was not unwilling, and Marcel certainly was not. This lively, luxurious, and careless life, this companionship of young men who knew all the ways and gossip and pleasant manners of the great world took instant hold of me, and I felt its charm powerfully. Having gone so far, it seemed to me the best thing we could now do was to do as those around us did, until our own opportunity came.

I do not speak of the luxurious and unmilitary life of the British in Philadelphia that season in any spirit of criticism, or with a desire to call special attention to it as something extraordinary. If the case had been reversed, the American army probably would have done the same thing. Nearly all the English generals regarded the rebellion as dead or dying, and many Americans were of the same opinion. Then why not let it die without being helped on by slaughter? Moreover, many of the British officers had no feeling of personal hostility whatever towards us, and all of us know, or ought to know, and remember with gratitude, that a powerful party in England defended us to the end.

Marcel looked at me with his suggestive smile and drooping of the eyelid when Catren and Vivian had gone.

"It seems to me that we have found favor at court," he said, "and must do as the king and courtiers do. Come, Bob, let's float with the stream."

Vivian, a young officer named Conant, and Vincent Moore, an Irish lieutenant, came for us about eight o'clock in the evening, and on the way to Catron's quarters we stopped a few moments to enjoy the fresh air. The day had been hot, and all of us had felt it.

"I don't think the Lord treated this country fairly in the matter of climate," said Vivian. "He gave it too much cold in winter and too much heat in summer."

"Oh, that's nothing," said Marcel; "you'll soon grow used to these hot summers."

"Why, what do you know about them?" asked Moore, quick as lightning, "when you've been here less than a week."

I almost groaned at my comrade's thoughtless remark, and my heart paused for a long time over its next beat. But Marcel was as calm as the sphinx.

"Why shouldn't I know a great deal about the heat here?" he replied. "Did I not make my entry into Philadelphia at the rifle muzzle of a lot of American rascals? Did they not make it warm enough for me then to become an expert on the subject of heat? Don't you think I can endure any temperature after that?"

"You certainly came in a hurry," said Moore, "but you have redeemed yourself as quickly as if you were Irishmen, and, after all, 'tis a pity you were not born Irishmen!"

"Ireland is always unfortunate; she misses everything good," said Marcel, briefly.

The next instant we met Belfort, and I was devoutly thankful that he had not been present when Marcel made his remark about our hot summers. Its suggestive nature would not have been swept so quickly from his mind as it had been swept from the minds of the others.

But Belfort was in a good humor and was courteous, even cordial, to us. He complimented us on our share in the skirmish, and to me especially he hoped that further honors would soon come, thus as we reached Catron's door he turned to Marcel and said:

"I've a pleasant bit of news for you, Captain Montague. Your cousin Harding—Sir John Harding's son, you know—arrived today on a frigate that came up the Delaware, and no doubt he will be as glad to see you as you will be to see him."

I was thankful for the darkness, as I knew I turned pale. Already I felt piercing me those bayonet points on which we had been dancing so recklessly. Of course, this cousin arriving in such untimely fashion would expose us. Confound him! Why had not merciful Providence wrecked his ship?

"I hope that I shall meet him soon, tomorrow or perhaps the next day, when he has fully recovered from the long journey," said Marcel.

"There will be no such wait as that," replied Belfort, cheerfully. "He will be here tonight, to meet all of us. Catron invited him, and he was glad to come. I saw him this afternoon, and as he is a good sailor, he needed no rest."

"So much the better," said Marcel, with unbroken calm. "We can initiate him tonight into the mysteries of Philadelphia. But all of our family take readily to new countries."

We were in the ante-room now, and I thought it best to imitate Marcel's seeming unconcern. It was impossible to withdraw, and it was more dignified to preserve a bold manner to the last.

A servant opened the door for us, and we passed into the rooms where the others were gathered. I was blinded for a moment by the lights, but when my eyes cleared I looked eagerly about me. I knew every man present, and curiously enough the knowledge gave me a sense of relief.

"I do not see my cousin," said Marcel, as we returned our greetings. "Belfort told us that he would be here."

"He will come in half an hour," replied Catron. "Remember that he landed from the ship only this afternoon, and we are not usually in a break-neck hurry to see cousins, unless they be of the other sex, and ver- fair."

We drank wine, and then began to play cards—whist, piquet, and vingt et un.

Belfort was at our table, and apparently he sought to make himself most agreeable. As it was unusual in one of his haughty and arrogant temper, it deceived completely all except Marcel and myself. But we understood him. We knew that he was expecting some great blow to fall upon us, and that his good humor arose wholly from the hope and expectation. What he suspected of us—whether he believed us to be in false attire, or merely considered us enemies because I had been so bold as to admire Miss Desmond, the lady of his choice—I could not say. Yet he undoubtedly expected us to be knocked over by the arrival of this unexpected and unknown cousin of Marcel's, and it was equally sure that he hated us both.

He began to talk presently of Harding—Rupert Harding he called him; and though he pretended to have eyes only for his cards, I believe that he was covertly watching our faces. Marcel thought to lead him to a pleasanter subject, but he would not follow, and the life, career, and ambitions of Rupert Harding seemed to have become a weight upon his mind, of which he must talk. Chills, each colder than its predecessor, raced up and down my backbone, but my face looked calm, and I was proud that I could keep it so.

Marcel, unable to draw Belfort away from Rupert Harding, began by and by to show an interest in the subject and to talk of it as volubly as Belfort himself. But I had noticed that nearly everything he said was an indirect question, and I noticed, too, that he was steadily drawing from Belfort a full history of this troublesome young man, for the arrival of whom we were now looking every moment.

Marcel dropped a card presently, and when he leaned over to pick it up, he whispered:

"You are keeping a splendid face, old comrade. Let it never be said that we flinched."

A certain spirit of recklessness now took possession of me. We were past all helping, we had suffered the torments of anticipated detection, and having paid the penalty, we might endure the sheer shrift that was left to us. I laughed with the loudest and grew reckless with the cards. Luck having deserted me at all other points now, as an atonement, made me a favorite at the gaming-table, and I won rapidly. The arrival of Harding was long delayed, and I hoped it would be further postponed, at least long enough for me to win ten more pounds. Then my ambition would be satisfied.

"It has been a long time since you have seen Harding, has it not?" asked Belfort of Marcel.

By pure chance all the players happened to be quiet then, but it seemed as if they were silent merely to hear his answer.

"It has been such a while since I have held a good hand of cards," replied Marcel, with a comic gesture of despair, "that my mind can hold no other measurements of time."

"Don't be downcast Montague," said Catron, laughing; "your luck will change if you only play long enough."

"Unless the bottom of my pocket is reached first," said Marcel, with another mournful face.

Only he and I knew how little was in that pocket.

"Why is that cousin of mine so—so laggardly?" asked Marcel, presently. "He must have been at the cards nearly an hour, and he has not come."

"He will be here," said Belfort. "Does he play a good game?"

"If he doesn't play better than I do," replied Marcel, "he ought to be banished forever from such a social company as this."

"Come, come, Montague!" said Catron, "a soldier like you, who can look into the angry face of an enemy, should show more courage before the painted face of a card."

I saw that no suspicion had entered the mind of any card Belfort, and he pressed his lips together a little in his anger at the way in which his questions were turned aside. But he was too wise to make a direct accusation for all the others would have asked for an answer, and would have credited his feelings immediately to the jealousy which he had shown of me.

The door opened, and a tall young man of our own age in the uniform of a British officer entered, and stood for a moment looking at us. His face was well known to me, and this I felt sure must be Marcel's cursed cousin Rupert. I saw Marcel's lip moving as if he would grace the stranger, but he remained silent, and I, resolving to keep a bold face through out, played the card that I held in my hand.

"You are late, Richmond," said Catron, "but your welcome is the greater. There are some present whom you do not know. Come, let me introduce you. This is Lieutenant Moore, and this is Captain Montague, and this, Lieutenant Melville, the last two just arrived from England, of whose adventures you perhaps have heard. Gentlemen, Lieutenant Henry Richmond of Pennsylvania, one of his majesty's most loyal and gallant officers."

So it was not the cousin after all, but a Tory, and my heart sprang up with a strange sense of relief. A place was made for him at one of the tables, and the game, or rather games, went on.

"It is warm tonight," said Belfort to me. He called one of the servants who opened another window. With Marcel's blunder fresh before me, I was no longer to repeat it, and I continued to play the cards in silence.

"Do you not regard the insurrection as dead?" he asked.

"I have been too short a time in America," I replied in a judicial tone, "to be an authority, but I should say so."

"What do they think at home?" he asked.

"Some one way and some another," I replied. "Fox and Burke and their followers think, or pretend to think, that the rebels will yet win, and the loyal servants of the king, who are in the great majority, God bless him! think that the insurrection is not dead it soon will be. But why speak of politics tonight, Lieutenant Belfort, when we are here for pleasure?"

I was afraid that he would lead me into treacherous fields. He listened, and then turned back to the subject of Harding.

"He is unusually late," he said, "but I suppose that Captain Montague can stand it."

"Undoubtedly," I replied. "Cousins are usually superfluous, anyway."

I had made up my mind that we would maintain the illusion until the actual exposure and my nerves had become steady.

The door opened once more, and another young man entered. His features were unmistakably English. He looked around with the air of a stranger, and Marcel and I again were silent, just waiting.

"Harding!" exclaimed Catron. "You have found us at last. I was afraid that you had lost your way."

"So I did," said Harding, "but some one was kind enough to set me on the right road."

His eyes went from one to another of us, lingered for a moment on Marcel, and passed on without the slightest sign of recognition. Then I noticed that the card I held was wet with the sweat of my hand. Catron began to introduce me, beginning with Vivian. I believed that Belfort was watching Marcel and me, but I did not dare to look at him and see.

"I have a cousin here, have I not?" broke in Harding. "Charlie Montague of Yorkshire? At least I was told that I would find him here, and as we

Fire-Fighter's Story

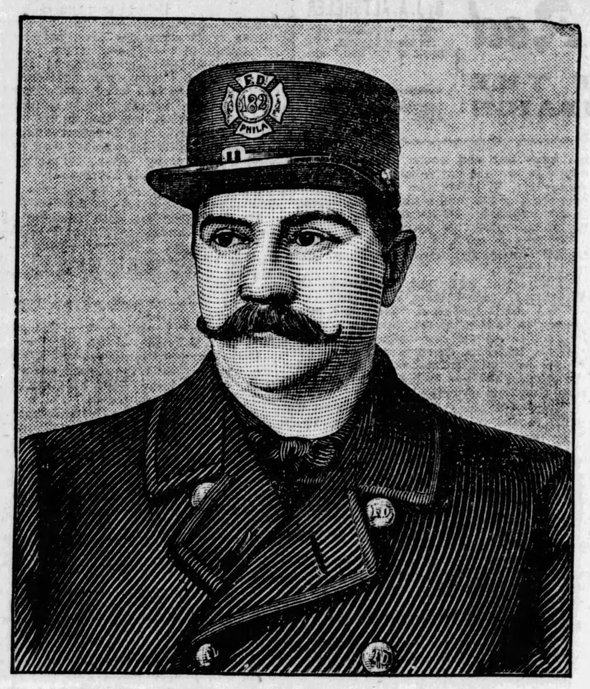
How the Strongest Man in the Philadelphia Fire Department—Once the Weakest—Gained His Strength and Health, by Using Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney and Bladder Remedy.

HERE'S the story of a man who was near death's door and was saved by using Swamp-Root.

If he came to you and said: "My friend, do you suffer with kidney trouble? Does your back ache? Do you feel bad all over and can't tell exactly what's the matter? Have you tried medicines or doctors without benefit? Are you about discouraged? Then do as I did, and get well—Use Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root! I know it will cure you."

If he did this, would you believe him?

Wouldn't you, if you were a sufferer, follow his advice, knowing that he bore living, sentient, vital testimony to the wonderful virtues of this great natural remedy?



HUGO HUTT, PHILADELPHIA FIREMAN.

WELL, that is just what Hugo Hutt, strongest man in the Philadelphia Fire Department, hero of a hundred battles with the flames, is doing *now* through the medium of this newspaper.

Hugo Hutt has been connected with the Philadelphia Fire Department for the past four years. He is stationed at the engine house at Nineteenth and Callowhill Streets.

Mr. Hutt is known as the strongest man in the Fire Department and has taken many prizes at athletic tournaments for his prowess in the field of sports.

He is also an ex-sergeant of the United States Infantry, having for several years been stationed at Fort Niobrara, Neb. Mr. Hutt also served with the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment during the Spanish-American war.

HERE is the story as he gave it to a special representative of Philadelphia's Great Newspaper, "The North American:"

"You will hardly believe it when I tell you there was a time when my body was in such a diseased condition that my relatives and friends would have at no time, been surprised to learn of my death. It was all due to kidney trouble, for which I could secure no relief. I was under the care of my family physician for a number of years, but he was unable to do me any good. I also consulted two noted specialists on kidney diseases, but they were unable to give me more than temporary relief. I had already made application to join the army, but was turned down on account of my bad physical condition.

"I was advised to try that greatest of all remedies—SWAMP-ROOT.

"I wrote to Dr. Kilmer & Co., at Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle and its effect upon me was so noticeable that I went immediately and bought a supply from my druggist, with the result that in a comparatively short time I had entirely recovered and become the man you see me now.

"I served a number of years in the army, and for the past four years I have been connected with the Philadelphia Fire Department. My work, both in the army and fighting fires in Philadelphia, has been of the most arduous, and work that I could not do, did I not have a strong physique.

"I do not know what the words 'Kidney Trouble mean now, and do not expect to. I cannot speak too highly of Swamp-Root. A few bottles of this great remedy did more for me than a dozen physicians could."

(Signed) HUGO HUTT,
2223 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AND this is only one man's story—if the average reader of a newspaper could be persuaded to read the thousands of such testimonials which come to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the kidney troubles which now afflict humanity would be cut down fifty per cent.

For these testimonials all prove beyond a doubt that the greatest cure for kidney, liver and bladder troubles is

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root

NATURE'S GREATEST AID TO THE SUFFERING.

EDITORIAL NOTICE—Swamp-Root is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all of our readers who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail, also a book that tells all about it and its wonderful cures. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. In writing, be sure to mention that you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade. The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles are sold by all druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root—Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

meet him. Strange, isn't it, that one should have to live in America to meet one's English kin who live in the next county."

He laughed a hearty resonant laugh, and a painful weight rolled off my brain. He had never seen his cousin Montague before! Then he might look upon his cousin Marcel with safety—safety to us. My own face remained impassive, but I saw Belfort's fall a little, and as for Marcel, the volatile and daring Marcel, he was already metaphorically falling into his cousin's arms and weeping with joy at the sight of him. Moreover I knew Marcel well enough to be sure that he could take care of the conversation and guide it into far-away channels, if Cousin Rupert wished to lead it upon the subject of their mutual interests and ties in England.

(To Be Continued.)

A DOG'S DEVOTION.

The strong attachment of dogs to human beings in sufficient in itself to assure them a place in the household.

Mrs. Sarah Bolton, in her book on "The Dog," referring to the standfast faithfulness of all kinds of dogs, from terrier to St. Bernard, mentions the case of one found by Leland Stanford, jr., for whom the great university in California is a "memorial."

One day when Leland was about 10 years old he heard a great tumult in the street and darted out of the house.

He came back covered with dust, holding a homely yellow dog in his arms. Before his mother could reach him he had flown to the telephone and summoned the doctor. Thinking from the agonized tones of the boy that same of the family must be very ill, the doctor hastened to the house.

At first his professional dignity was belittled at being confronted with a dusty, excited boy, holding a dirty mongrel with a broken leg. But the earnest, innocent face of the boy disarmed him, and he took the boy and the dog to a veterinary surgeon, who washed and dressed the dog's wounds and then turned him over to his new master.

The boy took care of the dog until it recovered, and it repaid him with a devotion that was touching.

When the boy died in Italy, his body was brought to the marble tomb in Palo Alto. The little yellow dog had been waiting his master's return from Europe. When he did not return the dog knew that something was wrong, and after the body was placed in the tomb, lay down in front of the door, and could not be coaxed away even for food. One morning they found him there, dead, and buried him next to his protector and friend.

A Witty Reply.

M. Legouve, the French academician, whose death is just reported was once traveling by train with a friend, who asked the date of the next election for membership to the academy.

Mr. Legouve said that it was to be in the following month, whereupon a young lady who sat opposite expressed surprise.

"I am a member of the academy," she said, "I am in favor of the ballet"—alluding, of course to the opera—"and I did not know of the pending election."

"Oh," replied M. Legouve, "you evidently belong to the Academy of the Place de l'Opera, while I am only a member of that of the Pont des Arts; but"—this with a smile—"at my age one must dance where and how he can."—London Daily Express.

The Head as a Weapon.

It has now been judicially decided upon that the negro's head is a dangerous weapon. Such was the ruling of a West Virginia judge recently who was called on to decide a damage suit brought by a negro against a white man, the former alleging many injuries received from brass knuckles. The attorney asserted that he had used the "knucks" only to save himself from the negro's furious butting. The judge decided that the negro's head was such a formidable weapon that the white man was justified in using artificial means of defense.

Lenten Intricacies.

"Do you continue your amateur theatricals during Lent?"

"Certainly not! We merely have our usual twice-a-week rehearsals!"

Painkiller PERRY DAVIS'
The world-known household remedy for cuts, burns, bruises—cramps, diarrhoea and all bowel complaints

Recent Literature.

The following new issues have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. Please write to the publishers, not to us, for any further information:

From Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York:

Walda, by Mary Holland Kinkaid, is a love story, whose scene is in a religious community of Germans in America. It is strong, interesting and readable.

The Substitute, by Will N. Harben, is a novel of "cracker" life in northern Georgia. It is a story of the old-time "virtue rewarded" kind of the David Harum type.

Marty, by John Strange Winter (Mrs. Stannard), is a charming novel of London life, and will be eagerly read by all who like a good, clean, happy story. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

Tioba, by Arthur Colton, is a volume of sketches of which the first furnishes the title. All eleven are excellent and interesting. Henry Holt & Co., New York.

The Stumbling Block, by Edwin Pugh, is a novel of English life, powerfully written and a remarkable analysis of womanly character in the heroine. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

Conjuror's House, by Stewart Edward White, is a novel of life in the wilderness of the Hudson Bay country. It is strong and vividly written. McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East Twenty-fifth street, New York.

His Friend the Enemy, by William Wallace Cooke, is a novel whose scene is in Dakota a score of years ago. It is an extremely readable story. The G. W. Dillingham Co., 119 West Twenty-third street, New York.

Veronica, by Martha W. Austin, is a love story pure and simple. It is written with fine steary finish, and holds the reader's attention to the end. Doubleday, Page & Co., 30 Union Square, New York.

In Piccadilly, by Benjamin Swift, is a novel of London life, and up to the average of English novels. George P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West Twenty-third street, New York.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A GLORIOUS RECORD.

In his speech at the "veterans' night" banquet in Boston the other evening Major General Young spoke well within bounds when he said it was doubtful whether in modern days any military force has ever found itself face to face with a more difficult problem than that which confronted our soldiers in the Philippine islands for two years after the landing of the first expedition at Manila in August, 1898. Dispatched to capture or destroy the military forces of Spain in the 8,000-miles-distant Philippine archipelago, the American troops had, instead, in consequence of the rapid and unforeseen course of events, thrust upon them the task of dealing with 8,000,000 primitive people of various races, tribes, customs and languages, dispersed over many islands, embracing an area of 50,000 square miles, and extending over 16 degrees of latitude. That all difficulties were overcome, the insurrection put down and order restored, so that as early as September, 1900, the government of the islands could be turned over to a commission of civilians, in the general's words, "shed imperishable renown on the American troops." He was speaking, of course, for the army, of which he is soon to be the ranking officer. But we believe that General Young's opinion of our troops in the Philippines and their achievements is fully shared by a very large majority of his fellow citizens. It is hardly probable that abuse and detraction of the army will form a part of the Democratic "plan of campaign" next year.—Buffalo Commercial.

SIX-FOOT LANTERN.

Japan is conceded by travelers and writers to be the most fascinating country of the Orient. A quaint and most interesting feature is the lanterns everywhere in evidence—stone ones, iron ones and paper ones of every size. The eaves of all buildings are hung with small iron ones. On special occasions, such as the Feast of Lanters, the men carry large paper ones through the streets on the end of a long bamboo stick.

At the Festival of the Dead, when departed spirits visit their families for a period of three days, their path from the tomb to their former habitation is brilliantly illuminated. The avenues leading to all the temples are lined with rows, sometimes double and triple lines, of tall lanterns, which stand also about the entire grounds. In times when the temples were rich these lanterns were lighted every night; now about 60 only at most temples emit their rays. The accompanying picture is of an iron lantern which stood until recently at the doorway of the Higashi Hongwanji (Eastern temple), at Koto, the old seat of the Japanese government. It has just been brought to Los Angeles, Cal., for a gentleman, who will place it in his private grounds. It is 300 years old, 6 feet 3 inches high and rests upon a base 23 inches in diameter. Halfway up the column is a latticed portion, which contains a door. Here the candle is admitted. It is about four inches through, made of waxed paper, unrolling after the fashion of a self-sharpening American lead pencil and will burn about four days.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature [illegible] on every box, 25c.

HER CHAP BOOK.

Chicago Chronicle.

There is a Chicago girl who keeps a "chap book" just as regularly as some persons keep a diary. Perhaps few people know what a "chap book" is and it is best explained by the following lines which appear on the cover of the book so carefully kept by this original Chicago girl:

Behold here in, all nice and neat,
A record of the men I meet.
Among them all perhaps there be,
Who knows, the "not impossible" He.

Each page is devoted to a man, where the author met him, where he lives, what he looks like and what the author thinks about him. For example, the following are entries in the book:

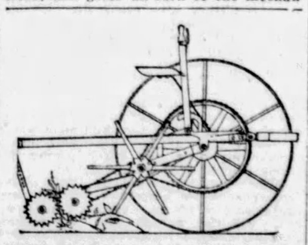
Name—Mr. George ——.
Place of meeting—New Haven.
Date—September, 1901.
Opinion — Delightful brogue; awfully clevah.

Another tells the time, place, color of hair and the rest and closes with this opinion:

ECZEMA. NO CURE. NO PAY.
Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50 cents.

New Machine for the Farmer.

Not many years ago the farmer was compelled to plant all his seed by hand, walking many miles and carrying heavy burdens to sow the grains or plant the potatoes which were to yield the harvest in the fall, and even the grasses had to be cut with scythes. Now all this labor is performed by machinery, while the farmer rides over the ground, guiding his team and accomplishing more in a single day than he could in a week before the inventor set out to aid him in his toil. Still another machine has been brought forward, this time a weed puller, invented by a man in Minnesota. Our picture shows the invention doing its work, and gives an idea of the mechanism by which it is operated. Two fluted rollers are mounted in an adjustable support at the rear of a sulky, with chain gearing to rotate them rapidly as the machine is drawn over the ground. As the flutings on the face of the rollers mesh closely together, it is easy to understand how any weed or grass which once gets between them will be drawn up, until it is finally lifted out of the ground, roots and all. To insure the killing of higher growths, the machine has been fitted with a series of rotary blades, which feed the tops of the weeds down beneath the face of the first roller, instead of allowing this roller to strike the stems and push the weeds over, without uprooting them.



ORANGES VERSUS WHISKY.

"There are a number of instances on record where antidotes to the whiskey habit, though conscientiously followed, have failed," remarked a guest in the lobby of the New Willard one morning last week. "But there is one of the simplest nature, too, that has been known to cure topers of all degrees, which recals to me one of the worst cases I have ever known. The case of a young man from my state. He could and did drink more whiskey to the square inch than any man I ever heard of—three pints a day was a usual thing—then suddenly he swore off. Fell in love with a girl who would not stand for such proceedings, and made it clear to him that it was up to him to do something. He admitted his weakness to her, which everybody else had known for years, and then and there swore off for good and all time, which, of course, nobody else but the girl believed. The sequel is that he kept his word, and after sufficient test they were married. He has since told me that to stop drinking in that abrupt way nearly killed him, and that at times he was almost crazy, but that he also knew to break through once would be the end of his reformation. Every time the maddening desire for whiskey came he would start right in and begin to eat oranges and continue to eat them as long as the appetite for whiskey lasted, frequently consunding as many as fifteen or twenty oranges a day. The acid quality of the orange appeased the desire for alcohol. This has been ten or twelve years ago, and I have yet to hear of any regrets upon the part of the young lady or of my friend breaking his promise to her, but frequently hear that as an antidote to whiskey he suggests a desirt to reform and plenty of orange juice."—Washington Post.

In a Boston School.

Teacher—Have you ever heard of the "Happy Isles of Greece?"

Little Waldo—Yes, ma'am.

Teacher—Can you tell me something about them?

Little Waldo—They are pieces of pork entirely surrounded by beans.—Schoolmaster.

ISN'T IT SO?

By ELIZABETH AYRES.

Mrs. Charles Brown is dressing for church Easter morning. She goes to the top of the stairs and calls to her husband. Mr. Brown is absorbed in the Sunday paper and is inclined to be impatient when disturbed.

Monologue:—"Charlie, Oh Charlie—Charlie are you listening? What did you say? Now Charlie stop reading for a moment, I want to ask you a question. Of course it is important. The idea, do you suppose I would interrupt you on the only day in the week you have to read unless it was really necessary? Listen Charlie, do you think it is going to rain? You don't know? I knew you would say that. You're too provoking. See what the weather report is. If it predicts rain I know it will be pleasant. Fair weather with rising temperature? Now I am sure it will rain and I don't know what to wear. Oh, Charlie, run up to the attic and look at the sky. You're a splendid weather prophet, Charlie, bring your paper with you and read it here. You'll have to help me dress. I can't get my arms up to hook my collar. No it is not. My waist is not tight, I can get both hands under the belt, but it pulls it out of shape if I try to reach the back of my neck. Hurry, Charlie, it is getting late."

Mrs. Brown goes back to her mirror, and Charlie patiently climbs to the attic to consult the heavens. In a moment he returns to the scene of action, bringing his paper. He finds the chairs filled with various articles of feminine wearing apparel. He picks his way carefully through the room and sits down on the floor with his back against the wall. Mrs. Brown continues to talk:

"Well, the blessed boy. Couldn't him find a chair? You look positively henpecked. Charlie, is it going to rain? You don't think so? Dear me, I wish I knew for certain. I'm going to wear my new gown and hat anyway, and you can carry an umbrella. I'm simply worn out getting ready for Easter. Dressmaker's and milliners are so aggravating. I commenced weeks ago to get my things and nothing come home until last night. Oh, dear, I feel as though I should die or fly! I'm certain something will be wrong with my gown, and I am not sure my hat is becoming. I thought it was in the shop, but things look so different when one sees them at home. These low, flat crowns are so trying to little women. I always wanted to be tall. Charlie, do you remember when you used to call me the pocket Venus? I remember it was when they wore high-crowned hats, but even with one of those on I could walk under your arm. I would be a tight fit for a pocket now even if it was made for quarts? Of course I would, and I'm glad of it. I prefer to grow scuter as I grew older, though I'm not so very old yet.

"Please hook my skirt in the back and save my life. I do believe hooks and eyes were invented to drive women insane. I never go into my closet but every hook on every gown jumps at me and grabs my hair. No, that isn't right at all. Don't you see? Oh, dear, men are so stupid! No, that eye goes with the hook on my waist. There, now have the skirt-band fastened. Now hook the placket together. Once I forgot it and a little girl shouted at me in the street, 'Say Missus, you're petticoat's lookin' out behind!' Wasn't that awful?

"My, this skirt fits over my hips. I wonder if I can sit down. There, I did it, but I felt as though something was going to rip. Charlie, how does my skirt hang? Don't you think it is a little short in front? It is one of those dip fronts and I forgot to pin it down. Is that right? Do you like it? Does it make me look tall? Hear my silk lining rustle. I love it, it is such a wealthy sound. I believe I'll put my hat on before I do my waist, then I can fasten my veil just as I want it. You do pretty well as a veil adjuster, but you never get it exactly right. You're a dear, sweet thing anyway, and I love you. Bless his heart.

"Charlie look at this hat! Look—at—this—hat! Isn't it a sight? Look at that nigrette pointing south. It is reaching for my nose. Isn't it silly? And those cherries bobbing over my ear! I'm afraid to tell you how much it cost. But I'm not going to buy any new summer clothes, not a single thing. Well, perhaps two or three simple little gowns, just plain wash dresses, you know. I'm going to be positively shabby, but a woman should have a mind above clothes. I shall not worry in the least, you'll see.

"Charlie, is my hat on straight? Don't you think it ought to be a little bit farther forward, or maybe it would look better farther back. What do you think? Is it becoming? A hat is so important, it is the finishing touch to a costume. If I have a stylish and becoming hat, I always feel well dressed. Do you think I have it on right? What is in the paper? You haven't had time to see? The idea, you're been browsing over it all the morning! I could have read it through a dozen times. Charlie, do you think it is going to rain? Run up to the attic again and see how the sky looks now. Well, you needn't if you don't want to, I'll go myself, but I wouldn't be so cranky.

"I believe I'll trust to luck. You can carry an umbrella, and if it rains very hard we can call a cab. Not a cloud in the sky? Silly to think of rain? You never can tell what it will do in April, and if it rains the first time you wear a new gown it is a sure sign it will rain every time you put it on. I don't want a wet summer.

"Now I'm going to get into my waist. There, I knew it! I told her not to get it narrow across the chest, and it is so tight it draws, positively draws. I shall have to leave it unhooked. Thank goodness the vest covers it so it really doesn't matter. I don't care how tight my clothes are at the waist line, but they must be loose across my chest. I'm inclined to be chesty, you know. Isn't that a funny joke? Here is where you hook my collar. Don't muss my hair. It looks disgracefully as it is, so don't you claw it any more. Are you sure you've fastened it right? Give me the hand-mirror. Just as I thought! You've hooked the bottom hook to the top eye. It looks crazy, but that's the way some women dress. It is a mystery to me why people don't know how to put on their clothes. I always do.

"My collar feels all right now, so I guess it is. As you had it before I thought I was choking to death. Mercy, how late it is, we must hurry! You be getting ready while I put on my gloves. Don't want to go to church? Not on Easter Sunday? Why, Charlie, I'm ashamed of you. Haven't you any religion? How I despise new gloves. And my prayer-book doesn't match my gown! I never thought about that. It is green like my last year's suit and this spring I'm all blue. It simply spoils the whole effect. Charlie, you'll have to put it in your pocket. It won't show much in church. How could I have forgotten, and prayer-books so cheap, too. Charlie, how do I look?

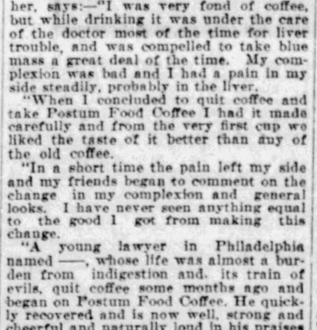
"Yes, I always could wear blue. I'm glad you like me. No, I'm not a beauty, but I'm not so homely that my face pains me. You're a lovely boy. Aren't you ready yet? Goodness, it takes you a long time! Here's your clean handkerchief and your gloves, and, oh, Charlie, please wear this tie, I bought it for you because it matches my gown and you must wear something new Easter day for luck.

"Charles Egbert Brown, how you look! You might at least have had your clothes pressed and a crease ironed into your trousers. Don't say pants, it is such bad form. Gents wear pants, gentlemen wear trousers. Why didn't you have your clothes cleaned and pressed? What's that? Didn't have time to go to bed long enough to send them to the tailor? I don't think you are a bit witty. There goes the car. We must catch the next one. We are frightfully late as it is. I supose our pew will be full. What—you wish you were? I think you are awful. I wish churches would sell reserved seats on Easter Sunday.

"Never mind if there is a button off of your glove. Carry it in your hand. Here, put my prayer-book in your pocket—oh,—you'll have to take care of my handkerchief, too, I haven't a pocket about me. Don't forget the umbrella, Charlie, I'm almost sure it is going to rain."

Attachment for Rocking Chairs.

The introduction of the invention which we illustrate below may possibly raise the question as to whether it is easier to rock a chair or handle a fan, but the majority of people will rock anyway whenever there is no cause for argument. The device in question is intended by the inventor, a resident of New York City, as a substitute for the fan and will discharge a continuous jet of air on the face, hands or any other part of the body as long as the chair is kept in motion. Beneath the chair will be seen the apparatus for pumping and storing the air, consisting of two pairs of bellows and an expansible reservoir. At each motion of the chair the bellows are alternately expanded and contracted, drawing the air from the room and passing it into the storage chamber. From here two or more tubes lead to the spray nozzles attached to the ends of the adjustable rods clamped to the chair back. As the pressure on the storage chamber is continuous, the flow of air through the tubes will be maintained as long as there is any air in storage, and only a slight motion of the chair is necessary to pump the air as fast as it is exhausted.



The Chameleon.

There are about 60 varieties of chameleons, almost all of which are found in Madagascar and in tropical Africa, and curious and uncanny creatures they are.

One chameleon has his home in Madagascar and spends his entire time on a tree. Why he never descends to the ground to take some exercise and visit his neighbors it would be difficult to explain; perhaps one reason is because, unlike other animals, he cannot obtain food on the ground and has no difficulty in obtaining a meal at any time on the tree, all that he need do being to thrust out his long tongue and gather in some of the insects that swarm around him.

Like other chameleons he also possesses the wonderful faculty of changing the color of his body, and is enough of an artist to make only those changes that will cause him to be in perfect harmony with his surroundings.

The powder puff may help to hide the ravages of time but it avails little to hide the ravages of disease. When the face is disfigured by eruptions, the treatment must go below the surface to the blood, which is corrupt and impure.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures disfiguring eruptions which are caused by impure blood. It cures scrofulous sores, erysipelas, boils, pimples, eczema, salt-rheum and other eruptive diseases which impure blood breeds and feeds.

"I was troubled with eczema from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet," writes Mrs. Ella Quick, of Cass City, Tuscola Co., Mich. "Could not walk at times nor wear my shoes. Thought there was no help for me—at least the doctor said there was none. I went to see friends at Christmas time and there heard of the good that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery had done for them, and was advised to try it at once. For fear that I might neglect it my friend sent to the village and got a bottle and made me promise that I would take it. I had been getting worse all the time. I took thirteen bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and ten vials of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and used 'All-Healing Salve,' which made a complete cure. It was slow, but sure. I was taking the medicine about eight months.

"I would say to all who read this; try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery before wasting time and money."

The sole motive for substitution is to permit the dealer to make the little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious medicines. He gains; you lose. Therefore accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cleanse the clogged system from accumulated impurities.

QUIT AND EAT.

Some Coffee Tales.

Show a woman an easy, comfortable and healthful way to improve her complexion and she is naturally interested.

Coffee is the one greatest enemy of fair women, for in the most of cases it directly affects the stomach producing slight, and sometimes great congestion of the liver and therefore causing the bile to be absorbed into the system instead of going its natural way. The result is a sallow, muddy skin and a train of diseases of the different organs of the body which, in all too many cases, develop into chronic diseases.

A lady speaking of how coffee affected her, says:—"I was very fond of coffee, but while drinking it was under the care of the doctor most of the time for liver trouble, and was compelled to take blue mass a great deal of the time. My complexion was bad and I had a pain in my side steadily, probably in the liver.

"When I concluded to quit coffee and take Postum Food Coffee I had it made carefully and from the very first cup we liked the taste of it better than any of the old coffee.

"In a short time the pain left my side and my friends began to comment on the change in my complexion and general looks. I have never seen anything equal to the good I got from making this change.

"A young lawyer in Philadelphia named ——, whose life was almost a burden from indigestion and its train of evils, quit coffee some months ago and began on Postum Food Coffee. He quickly recovered and is now well, strong and cheerful and naturally loud in his praises of Postum.

"Another friend, an old gentleman of seventy, named ——, who for years suffered all one could suffer and live, from dyspepsia, and who sometimes for weeks could eat no bread or solid food, only a little weak gruel or milk, quit coffee upon my recommendation and took up Postum. He began to get better at once. Now he can eat rich pastry or whatever he likes and is perfectly well."

Names given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

THE FARMSTEAD.

Condensed Replies.

H., Creal Springs, Ill.: I have been experimenting with chickens for several years, and I find that the Leghorns are the best known of the egg-producing varieties. They are the standard by which others breeds are judged. Their prolific laying and non-sitting qualities make them very popular. The Leghorn holds the same place among the poultry that the Jersey holds among cattle. Leghorns are lively, active, of a restless disposition and will pick up a good part of their living during the year. They are light eaters, and the cost of raising them to maturity is about one-half that of several other varieties. They must be warmly housed in winter to lay well. The Minorcas are placed next to the Leghorns in laying qualities.—W., Wildwood, Wash.

M., Fort Covington, N. Y.: The editor regrets to say that he is not allowed to publish such requests as yours, from the fact that it would free advertising. Please read what is said in the note under the article elsewhere in the Farmstead, entitled "The Ozark Hog."

Apple Tree Borers.

Editor Farmstead: As the season of apple tree borers will soon be here, allow me to tell how I succeeded in beating them. After losing two crops of trees, I hit upon this plan. I took good straight corn stalks (after planting the trees), stripped leaves and husks and stood them up around the trees to the limbs and tied them with binder twine. They will last a year or longer. If they came off or got loose I tied them over again. Result—the trees grew about as much again as trees not treated, the bark was green and smooth and there were no borers.

You will have no trouble from borers or sun scald in raising a young orchard. Of course it wants cultivation. As soon as the trees are large enough to shade themselves, borers are not so troublesome. Try it and you will see a smooth, green body in the tree that will be a pleasure to look at.—G., Limestone, O.

Editor Farmstead: For apple tree borers remove the earth from the base of the tree a few inches, so as to get below where the borer enters the tree; cover the tree completely around with tar, and cover it with earth, to prevent the tar from melting. The borers must have air, and a place to deposit the egg, and it can do neither through tar. It is better to do this in the fall, but it can be done at any time when the borer works. The only objection is the heat melting the tar. It will not injure the tree, and is a sure death to the borer if thoroughly done.—L., Rutland, Vt.

How Long a Post Lasts.

Editor Farmstead: A few weeks ago we had an interesting article on fence posts, but the author failed to tell us how long a post will last. It is a subject I have been noticing for more than 50 years, and I find that an oak post set with the butt down, will last from 15 to 18 years; set top down, it will last from 24 to 25 years.

I will now offer my experience with sagging posts. I had tried several plans without success till about ten years ago. When I had set my post I removed the earth from the corner of the post where I would hang the gate to receive a stone as large as I could conveniently carry; placed it against the corner of the post, covered it, and hung my gate. It has been in use for ten years and the post stands as plumb as when first set.

In the absence of a suitable stone I would take a piece of scantling or other timber and cut a notch in the middle to fit the corner of the post, remove the earth so this brace will be beneath the surface, fit the brace to the post, cover it, and I think it will hold the post in place till decay shall weaken it.—H., Erwin, Tennessee.

The Ozark Hog.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one who has had experience in raising improved Ozark hogs please tell me to what weight they grow, crossed with common stock, are they of rapid growth, and how does their flesh compare with that of common hogs?—W., Water Valley, Ky.

Note.—The editor of the Farmstead is not allowed to print names and addresses. If breeders of Ozark hogs wish to sell to our readers, they must advertise in The Blade and pay for it. We can give no free advertising in any way—not even by printing names and addresses of people who wish to buy the hogs.—Editor.

Short Questions.

I would like to hear through The Blade what is the trouble with my 13-year-old half Clydesdale horse. He feels well, eats well, and looks well, but when he is in the stable he stamps with his hind feet and rubs his legs until he has them all raw and bleeding. He has no sign of scratches. Please give remedies.—M., Volant, Pa.

I wish to raise strawberries for home use, and would like to know how and when to plant, and how to cultivate them. Will some one please tell through the Farmstead all about raising strawberries?—L., Lloydsville, W. Va.

Three Requests.

Editor Farmstead—Will some Farmstead reader please tell how to make a filter for a cistern?

Also, what to do for brown rot on plums?

What causes sheep to run continually at nose and cough? Are there any remedies and what are they? Practical experience solicited.—M. G., Pa.

A Chewing Colt.

Editor Farmstead—Will some reader of The Blade kindly tell me what to do with a colt that, as soon as he gets loose or gets a chance, chews up the other horses' tails? The colt is a year old. I would be very thankful for a remedy for I cannot run him out in the pasture with the other colts.—D., St. John, Ind.

Grapevine Cuttings.

Editor Farmstead: I saw in the farmstead an inquiry about grape vine cutting. I will give your readers my way of getting grape vines. I take a vine of the old one, dig a little furrow, put two joints in the ground and leave two out, putting two in and two out until the end of the vine is reached and leave the end of the vine out. I have no trouble in getting vines, as the joints under ground take root, and the next year you can dig them up, cut between the joints in the ground and the joints that are out. Do not cut the vine from the main one the first year.—M., Muse's Mills, Ky.

How to Graft Fruit Trees.

Editor Farmstead:—Having had fifty years of experience in fruit growing, I will give a few hints on one branch of the work. It often happens that farmers and gardeners have among their fruit trees some which bear inferior fruit, and which, if grafted with some choice variety, would be a great advantage. I have had such success that 90 per cent. live and do well, and I feel a desire that others should know of my way of doing it.

First, select some sprouts in the spring, of the last season's growth, about as large as a lead pencil, of sound wood, and before the buds start much. These are called scions. Keep them moist, but not wet; sand is best to keep them in—where it is shady and cool.

Then make some grafting wax, which will stand the hot weather and also the cold. It is made in the proportion of four pounds of resin, two pounds of beeswax, and one pound of tallow, slowly melted, and then turned into a pail of cold water. Grease the inside of the hands and fingers, and when cool enough to work, pull and stretch it until it turns yellow. Make it into rolls one inch in diameter and 2½ inches in length.

The scions are cut so as to leave three buds on each. With a very sharp knife, wedge shaped, commence to cut on each side of the lower bud, one-half inch above the bud and very straight, cutting slightly into the roots of the bud, and a very little, the thinnest, opposite the bud. Saw the top off a limb smooth, without making the bark loose. Split the limb in the center. If possible, with a carved blade; hold the split limb open with a wedge while placing the scions on each side, with the bud one-half inch below the top of the limb, crossing the two barks where the cut is made in the roots of the scion. There is more life about the bud, and it will grow more readily. This brings the top of the scion a little more apart at the top.

Apply the wax with the fingers slightly greased inside. Do not let any grease touch the scions. Press the wax into all split places and on top of the limb, covering each lower bud with wax. That will keep the bud moist. It will grow through the wax. Touch the tops of the scions slightly with wax, which closes the pores. If they get too much growth, cut one out after the first season's growth. Give plenty of sunshine, and trim back so the wind will not break them.

It used to be said that anybody who could whittle could graft also. If he has a good knife, I will show him the best way to set grafts in small limbs, which are too small for two scions to be inserted. Cut the scion the same as described above, except making the scion more thin on the inside. Say the limb is about ¾ inch in diameter. Cut the limb as you would to make a whistle; then cut off the top a little. Now, with your knife, split the bark and wood on the bark side, but do not split the bark on the cut side. If the knife is drawn through on the bark side, it will not make the bark loose. Hold the split open with the knife or a wedge while putting on the scion. Apply the wax the same as with large limbs, covering the cut side also. When that is covered over well, there is left no room for any wood to rot, and it will be stronger at the union. If that grows you will have created a new heart to the limb, also some new fruit.—N., State Center, Iowa.

Take Medicine or Be Disorderly.

A warrant was issued in the Cincinnati police court for John Townes, to compel him to take treatment and medicine for a severe case of grip. Cora Maganeaus, a sister of Townes' wife, fears Townes' brain is affected. She says he refuses medicine and food and she believes he can "think" away his illness. The warrant charges disorderly conduct. Townes will not be locked up, but will be forced into the city hospital, and if he still refuses to take medicine, he will be compelled to do so in the strong ward.—Chicago Tribune.

As It Sounds.

Mrs. Newrich—Marie's trip abroad has given her quite a smattering of French.

Mr. Newrich (disgustedly)—Quite a sputtering, I should call it.—Judge.

STARK TREES best by Test—78 YEARS. We WANT MORE SALESMEN PAY CASH Weekly
Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N.Y.

HOW ROSE VALENTE ACHIEVED A FORTUNE

An Interesting Story of How a Young Woman Succeeded in Business—A Chance for Others to do so too.

Medina, N. Y., April 13, 1903.—A young lady in this town is envied by all her friends. She is Miss Rose Valente, of 142 Center Street. A reporter today asked her for the facts. She modestly refused to discuss the matter and simply handed him the following letter which she wrote to a prominent educator and which fully explains her story.

"I write you this letter as a statement of my success after taking your

MISS ROSE VALENTE.

instruction in bookkeeping and to inform you how pleased I am with the position you secured for me.

When I first wrote to you, I had no idea that bookkeeping could be learned so thoroughly and so easily by correspondence. My friends laughed at the idea, and I had always thought it necessary to attend a business college to learn bookkeeping, but such is positively not the case. I devoted from one-half hour to an hour to the study each evening, and in three weeks' time, I had a much better knowledge of bookkeeping than the average student who attends a business college during the same period. I know this to be true because I questioned a young man who was taking a course in a first class business college, and he didn't begin to have the practical information I had.

As soon as I finished the course, I accented a position that you gave me. I went to work with a great deal of nervousness. After the first day this passed away because I quickly found out the practical hints which you taught me enabled me to take hold at once, and by the second week I had charge of a set of books which would stagger many experienced bookkeepers. The fact that my employer has raised my salary twice within the past three months is the best proof that my work has been satisfactory. I advise any one who anticipates taking a course in bookkeeping, to take your course. It would be impossible for any one to attend a business college and get the same attention that you give your students. I have learned that if one attends a business college, he is filled full of a lot of fancy theories that amount to nothing when he begins practical work. Your course covers the entire field. When I accepted this position I seemed to have just exactly the knowledge I required.

The advantage in taking a course by correspondence is that when you wish to refer to it, you always have it handy, while in taking a personal course you must depend upon memory. During the first few days, I was compelled to refer to the course. After I did this a few times, I had no trouble.

I enclose an express money order to pay my tuition. Your offer is certainly a fair one. I should like to know the business college that will allow its students to pay their tuition after the college places them in a position. They do not do this.

You must pardon me if I appear too enthusiastic, but several of my friends treated this matter as a joke when I decided to take it up, and the joke is now on them. Had I gone to a business college, I would not be through yet, and would have spent a great deal. As it now stands, I have a nice position, and did not have to pay a cent for instruction until you placed me in a position.

Again thanking you for what you have done for me, I am gratefully yours,
ROSE P. VALENTE."

Your free book, "How to Succeed in Business," started Miss Valente on the road to success. It tells you how you can learn bookkeeping and pay your tuition after we place you in a position. It tells you about the most wonderful system of accounting ever discovered. It cont

MOST WONDERFUL BOOK OF THE AGE

FREE

Money-Making Secrets Never Before Revealed

Marvelous Powers of Mind Control Hitherto Unknown

Endorsed and Recommended by Prominent Ministers of Gospel, Lawyers and Business Men

Over a quarter million of people have read this book; twenty editions have been printed. Big roller presses are now running day and night for the purpose of supplying those who accept Prof. Robertson's great free offer which goes into effect today.

This book describes the most marvelous, wonderful and mysterious power known to man. It reveals hidden secrets which have enabled hundreds of persons to make fortunes for themselves and others.

THIS BOOK

IS FREE

You can learn in a few days at home and exert a wonderful influence over your friends and associates entirely without the knowledge of anyone. You need no subjects on which to practice. Impossibilities are unknown to those who understand the marvelous effects of mind control. After reading this work you stand amazed at the wonderful opportunities before you. It develops the will power, improves the memory, tells you how to be successful, how to cure diseases of all kinds and how to eradicate all bad habits and drive them from the system forever. It tells you how you may learn to read the secret natures, abilities, talents, weaknesses and vices of others at a glance. You can tell the character of a man and wield a wonderful influence over him though a thousand miles away. You can become magnetic, win and hold friends without number, give the most interesting entertainment ever witnessed and become a business and social leader in your community. Prof. Robertson is giving away 100,000 copies of this remarkable book. He is doing it for the benefit of humanity. He is unfolding to others a knowledge of a secret law by which men and women may change their lives from hardships and bitter disappointments to lives of happiness and financial independence. Prof. Robertson teaches men and women how to get on in the world, win and control people, gratify their ambitions and accomplish their desires. He makes you a man of mark, a leader of men. He does for you more than a college education can do. It costs you nothing to write him and get a free copy of his latest work. If everything is not fully explained therein, write again and Prof. Robertson will be pleased to give you full information by letter. But don't delay; write today. Address Prof. R. F. Robertson, Office 205 Y, 1931 Broadway, New York.

USES OF DUST AND FOG

Good They Accomplish in Clearing the Air of Micro-Organisms.

It is rarely, says the London Lancet, that suspended matter in air or water falls at length to subside, but the process may be slow or it may be rapid. In either case the act of subsidence effects purification. The condition of the London streets after a persistent dense fog is well known—the pavements are covered with a greasy grime, the impurities of the air, oily soot and tarry bituminous particles combining to make a slippery, pasty mass. This mass possesses a remarkable and objectionable bacteriology as well as chemistry, which, during the existence of the fog, belonged to the air. In this manner a fog may exercise a distinctly purifying effect upon the air. A fine rain produces a similar result and when the shower is ended the air is freshened and clean. In the same way, bright, clear water, that has been just recently muddy, is probably pure for drinking purposes, or, at any rate, it will be found to be absolutely free from bacteria. There is little doubt that just as water is purified, and even sterilized, by sedimentation, the whole of the microbes being carried down with the sediment, so by raising a cloud of dust in the air some degree of bacterial purification would be accomplished. Otherwise dust would be free from micro-organisms, whereas an ounce of it contains, roughly, about 10,000,000,000 of them.

London's Church Census.

Since November 30 the London Daily News has been counting the number of church goers on Sundays in the different boroughs of London. So far—the last of hand was that taken on March 8—the count has covered the boroughs of Kensington, Hampstead, Battersea, Paddington, St. Pancras, Lambeth, Landsworth, Westminster, Hammersmith, Fulham, Islington, Southwark, Poplar, Stoke Newington, Camberwell, Bermondsey and St. Marylebone, which boroughs have a total population of 2,906,326. The total number of persons who attended the various services of the various churches was 698,479. Of these 282,326 were Anglicans, 244,732 Nonconformists, 54,842 Roman Catholics and 26,939 "scattered," which numbers are supposed to represent a fair average for a Sunday in these boroughs.

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest, and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Israel Putnam.

"Please give a sketch of the life of Gen. Israel Putnam."—F. P. G., Danville, Va.

Israel Putnam was born in what is now Danvers, Mass., Jan. 7, 1718, the tenth of eleven children. At the age of 20 he married Hannah Pope, of Salem, by whom he had ten children. She died in 1765, and in 1767 he married a widow, Mrs. Deborah Gardiner, with whom he lived happily till her death in 1777. There were no children by this second marriage. About 1741 he removed to Connecticut, where he bought 514 acres in what is now Windham county. All the wolves in the neighborhood had been killed by 1735, except an old female, which ravaged the farmyards. One night she killed 60 or 70 of Putnam's sheep, and he with some neighbors tracked her to a cave in the hills. Putnam entered the cave, shot the wolf at short range, and dragged the body out in triumph.

In 1755, Putnam went as captain with Gen. Lyman's Connecticut troops to protect the frontier against invasion from Canada by the French. In 1757 he was promoted major. He was of great personal bravery, and in these years gave two examples of it—the rescue of a body of soldiers from the Indians by steering them in a flatboat down the dangerous rapids of the Hudson near Fort Miller; and his saving Fort Edward from destruction by fire at the imminent risk of his life. In August, 1758, he was made prisoner by the Indians, who bound him to a tree to burn him alive. The flames were searing his flesh when a French officer, Capt. Molang, saved him. He was taken a prisoner to Montreal, and later exchanged. In 1759 he was made lieutenant colonel, and put in command of a regiment. In 1760, he was with Amherst's expedition to Montreal.

In 1762, Putnam was with Lyman's expedition to the West Indies, which captured Havana. In 1764, he commanded the Connecticut regiment in Bradstreet's army, to relieve Detroit, besieged by Pontiac. He then returned home, with the rank of colonel. In the winter of 1772-73 he accompanied Gen. Lyman on a voyage to the mouth of the Mississippi and up that river to Natchez, where the British government had granted lands to the Connecticut troops who were in the West Indian campaign.

When the news of Lexington and Concord reached him, he was plowing for corn. Leaving his plow and oxen in the furrow, he mounted a horse and rode at once to Cambridge. He was made brigadier general of the Connecticut troops, and was in the Bunker Hill fight. When the Continental army was organized shortly after, he was made one of the four major generals. After the capture of Boston by Washington, Putnam was sent to New York. He was in command at the defeat on Long Island, and later was in command at Philadelphia. After the retreat of the Americans to New Jersey, in 1777, Putnam was given the defense of the Hudson highlands, with headquarters at Peekskill. During 1778 and 1779, he was engaged in the western part of Connecticut. Here occurred the incident on which was built the story of his ride down the stone steps at Horseneck, to escape from Gen. Tryon's dragoons. There is much disagreement as to the details of this, and the whole story is to be taken with a great deal of allowance. In 1779 Putnam suffered a stroke of paralysis, which ended his active career. He died May 13, 1790.

Origin of Christianity.

"Did the Roman Catholic church exist before Christ's time, or did Christ and the apostles found the Roman Catholic church?"—C. S., Ramona, Kan.

How could there have been a church teaching Christ's doctrines before his birth? All Christian churches derive their doctrines from the teaching of Christ and his apostles. Christ founded no church; he had around him his little band of disciples that was all. After him, his disciples taught his doctrines, and churches were founded at various cities. John, in Revelations, speaks of "the seven churches which are in Asia." The church of Rome claims descent from St. Peter, and to be the only true church; but this claim is denied by all others.

The Panama Canal.

"How much work was done on the Panama canal, and how many miles are finished, width and depth, and if mostly on rock or earth?"—O. P. R., Marengo, Illinois.

The Panama canal will be 46 miles long. About two-fifths of the total work was done by the French company. Their work was not done all at one place, and no portion of the ditch is completed. Of course the hardest portion is the six miles of its course over the mountains, where much of the excavation must be in solid rock. Two enormous cuts must be made, the Culebra and the Emperador. The building of the locks, and the immense dam across the Chagres river, at Bohio, are also costly and difficult pieces of work.

The Cabinet.

S. R. Y., Spencer, Iowa: The cabinet of President Roosevelt is as follows:

John Hay, secretary of state; Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury; Elihu Root, secretary of war; P. C. Knox, attorney general; Henry C. Payne, postmaster general; William H. Moody, secretary of the navy; Ethan A. Hitchcock, secretary of the interior; James Wilson, secretary of agriculture; and George B. Cortelyou, secretary of commerce.

Metropolitan Museum of Art.

"Please describe the New York Museum of Art. Tell of some of the most famous pictures."—E. B. W., Angola, Ind.

There is no institution by that name. You probably refer to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in Central Park, New York. It was incorporated in 1870, and occupied rented quarters. In 1871 the legislature passed an act authorizing the park commissioners of the city to erect a building for the purposes of a museum, and to enter into an agreement for its occupancy by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The first portion of the building was finished and occupied in 1880. The second or south wing of the building was completed in 1889, and the third several years later. Among the notable collections are the old Cesnola antiquities from Cyprus, comprising sculptures, sarcophagi, inscriptions, ivories, lamps, pottery, terra cotta statuettes, bronzes, glass, gems, etc., of all dates from the earliest times to later than the Christian era; magnificent collections of glass, the most valuable known; collections of Assyrian, Babylonian and Egyptian antiquities; modern sculptures and bronzes, collections of tapestries, laces, enamels, ancient gems, etc.; drawings by the old masters; paintings by the old Dutch and Flemish masters; the Marquand collection of paintings by old masters, and of the English school; the Wolfe galleries of modern paintings; the most famous canvases of Rosa Bonheur and Meissonnier; in all, a collection the catalogue of which would fill this entire paper, if printed in detail.

Destructive Inundations.

"Please give dates in your valuable paper of destructive floods in the history of the world, together with loss of life."—F. A. C., Bridgeport, Ill.

Such a list is necessarily very imperfect. Here are a few of the most noted:

Inundation by tidal wave of the sea in Lincolnshire, England, over many thousand acres, A. D. 345.

Another in Cheshire, 3,000 persons and countless cattle drowned, A. D. 353.

Another at Glasgow, 400 families drowned, A. D. 758.

Earl Godwin's lands on the coast of Kent overflowed by the sea, A. D. 1100.

Flanders inundated by the sea, including Ostend, A. D. 1108.

Over 300 houses overwhelmed by the sea at Winchelsea, England, A. D. 1250.

Inundation of sea at Dordrecht, Holland; drowned 100,000 people and destroyed 72 villages, April 17, 1421.

Severn river, England, overflowed, and carried away many families, 1483.

Inundation in Holland by breaking of dikes, 400,000 people drowned, 1530.

Flood at Catalonia in which 50,000 persons perished, 1617.

Part of Zealand overflowed, 1,300 drowned, 1717.

In Navarre province, France, 2,000 persons lost, September, 1787.

Lorca, a Spanish city, overwhelmed by a bursting reservoir, 1,000 persons lost, April 14, 1802.

The Danube destroyed 2? villages and their inhabitants, April, 1811.

Danube drowned a Turkish corps of 2,000 men on an island, Sept. 14, 1813.

In Silesia, 2,000 persons drowned, and in Poland, 4,000, 1813.

Overflow of the Vistula, with great loss of life, March 21, 1816.

At Dantzic the Vistula broke the dikes, destroyed 4,000 houses, 10,000 head of cattle and many lives April 9, 1829.

At Canton, China, 10,000 houses swept away and 1,000 persons drowned, October, 1832.

Awful inundation of the Rhine at Saone in France, covering 60,000 acres and several cities, with great loss of life, Oct. 31 to Nov. 4, 1840.

Inundation of center, west and southwest of France, with loss of life, Oct. 22, 1846.

Great inundation at New Orleans, La., 1,600 houses flooded, May 12, 1849.

Bursting of reservoir at Sheffield, 250 drowned, March 21, 1864.

Floods in north of England many drowned, November 16 and 17, 1866.

Floods from rivers of Northern Italy, October, 1872.

Reservoir burst at Mill River, Mass., destroying several villages; 144 drowned, May 16, 1874.

Flood at Eureka, Nevada, rain and waterspout, 20 to 30 persons drowned, July 24, 1874.

Pittsburg, overflow of rivers and heavy storm, 220 persons drowned, July 26, 1874.

Toulouse, France, flooded by Garonne river, 1,000 lives lost, June, 1875.

Szegedin, Hungary, nearly destroyed by flood in river Theiss, 77 drowned, March 12-13, 1879.

Floods in Spain, 1,000 lives lost, October 16-17, 1879.

Floods in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, June, 1881.

Floods in Ohio and Mississippi valleys, many lives lost, February, 1882.

Flood in Ohio river, about 13 drowned, February, 1884.

Floods in Pennsylvania, New York and New England, January 5, 1886.

Flood in Texas, 38 lives lost, $5,000,000 damage, August 26, 1896.

Johnstown flood, June 1, 1889, 2,142 drowned, loss over $9,000,000.

Tornado and tidal wave at Galveston, destroyed 7,000 lives and $20,000,000 of property, September 8, 1900.

Continental Money.

"About the year 1776, the continental congress issued a great deal of paper money. Later it became almost worthless. Was it ever made good?"—J. A. E., Central Point, Ore.

The second continental congress met in 1775. As it had no power to levy taxes under the articles of confederation, and as it was necessary to have money, it authorized the issue of paper money, on the credit of the United States, but in the redemption of which each colony was to bear a part. The first issue was made in June, 1775. For a year it passed at par in gold. At the end of two years the continental bills had depreciated to 2 for 1; in three years to 4 for 1; in nine months more, to 10 for 1; and in September, 1779, it was 20 for 1—that is, a dollar in coin was worth $20 in these bills. In March, 1780, their value was 40 to 1. Congress then ordered the redemption of these notes at their market value, in an issue of new notes, bearing interest at 5 per cent, and payable in coin in six years. The exchange was to bear the proportion of $1 of the new issue for $2 of the old. Many of the old notes never were presented. When the constitution was adopted, there was no provision for their redemption, and hence they are worthless, except as curiosities. The total issue of continental notes was about $200,000,000. Considering the population at the day, this was equal to $3,640,000,000 at the present time.

The Hague.

Editor Blade: In the Question Bureau of March 19 it is stated that The Hague is the capital of the Netherlands. This is wrong. Amsterdam is the capital and not The Hague. The royal residence of the queen is at The Hague, but that does not make it the capital. All the government business is done in Amsterdam. It is given in America in every atlas that The Hague is the capital, but it is all a mistake."—R. V. M., Milaca, Minn.

Children of Aliens.

M. E. G., Aurora, Neb.: Take the constitution of the United States, turn to the 14th amendment, and you can read the answer to your question. It says: "All persons born * * * in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state in which they reside."

It does not matter of the father is an alien, and never naturalized; the children born here are citizens, and hence do not need naturalization.

Eagle and Liberty.

H. G. M., Bright, Tenn.: The eagle was adopted on the great seal of the United States because from the days of the Roman republic, the eagle has been the symbol of sovereignty and independence. Liberty was not a goddess in the classic mythologies, but is a comparatively modern invention. Liberty is typified as a woman, or goddess, but in no religion was she ever actually worshipped.

History of Christianity.

"Please give me a short history of the Christian church between the time of the Acts of the apostles and the reform of Martin Luther, as I have never seen or heard anything of it between those times."—J. R. G., Storm Lake, Iowa.

At the time of Christ, the whole civilized world was under the rule of the Roman empire. When we read in the gospels of King Herod it does not mean that he ruled an independent kingdom, but that he was ruling under the power and by the authority of Rome, as the Sultan of Sulu is ruling under the authority of the United States.

When Christ had departed from earth his disciples began their apostolic mission of trying to convert the Jews and pagans to Christianity. By the end of the year A. D. 100, Christians were found in nearly all the countries bordering on the Mediterranean sea, especially in Asia Minor, Greece, Italy and the north of Africa. In the next two centuries, up to A. D. 300, churches had become numerous in all those countries, and had sprung up here and there, in nearly all the other provinces of the Roman empire. During these 300 years the Christians were persecuted at times, sometimes by mobs, sometimes by the government. Finally, under the Emperor Constantine, the Christian religion was authorized and became the official religion of court and state.

The second period of Christianity is from the time of Constantine to that of Luther. Its earlier centuries were marked by remarkably bitter dissensions on points of dogma, and new "heresies" came to the front constantly, as they had done even in the apostolic age. It will be recalled that John, in Revelations, denounces some of them. The history of these heretical opinions alone would fill many volumes. The separation of the Roman state into the Western and Eastern empires, and the influences wielded over the church by the respective emperors, started the breach that eventually led to the acknowledgement of individual churches, of the Eastern or Greek church, headed by the patriarch of Constantinople, and of the Western or Roman church, headed by the bishop of Rome. Then came the tremendous spread of Mohammedanism, which extirpated Christianity from northern Africa, Egypt, Arabia, Syria, Asia Minor, and gained for it a foothold in Europe. Indeed, at one time it seemed as though Mohammedanism would conquer the world and destroy Christianity.

In the Western church there was always more or less protest against what were termed growing assumptions of power by the popes, and corruption of the Christian faith. For more than a century before Luther's time, there was a wide-spread sense of the need of church reform. The great writers of the age urged its necessity; the pope admitted it; the emperors demanded it; the councils undertook it, but all failed. The Reformation was the natural outcome.

Rural Mail Boxes.

"Does the law require a man to buy an iron box in a rural free delivery, in order to have his mail delivered, or has he a right to make on for himself?"—L. J. D., Bangor, Mich.

Last year we published the answer to this question several times. You must furnish a box that the inspector decides to be safe and efficient. Quite a number of different boxes have been declared to comply with the requirements of the department, and you can purchase any one of them.

Ryswick.

"Where is Ryswick, the place where the treaty of peace of King William's war was signed?"—J. G. D., Sand Gap, Ky.

Ryswick is a village in Holland, two miles south of The Hague. Its only title to fame is that it was the meeting place of the commissioners who in 1697 signed a treaty of peace among England, France, Holland, Spain and Germany, who were all at war.

"Up" and "Down."

"The earth is a rotating ball. How is it that we seem to be or really are always with our heads upward, or above our feet? It seems to me as the earth rotates we would sometimes be with our heads below our feet and in other various positions."—G. W. D., Shelbyville, Tenn.

"Up" and "Down" refer to the center of the earth. The force of gravity on the globe pulls everything including ourselves, towards its center. "Down" is toward the earth's center; "up" is away from it. There is no up or down in space.

The Telegraphic Circuit.

"Is a telegraph wire charged with electricity at all times or does it flow through the wire? Some argue that the current flashes through the wire and some that it is charged, i. e., like a tube full of water and if a drop is forced in at one end it forces another drop out at the other end."—R. T. G., Cedar Falls, N.

The wire is charged all the time. The drop of water idea, however, is not correct. A current passes from the battery at one end of the wire, through the latter, all the time. That wire has on it a number of different instruments through which the current passes. There may be a dozen, or 20, or more instruments on the one circuit. Let any one of these operators open his key; that breaks the circuit, and the lever of every instrument on the line falls open, making the "back click." He presses his key down again; this closes the circuit, and every instrument on the line closes again, making another click. It is by the breaking and making of the circuit that the message is spelled out.

Month Without Full Moon.

"Was there ever a month that did not have a full moon, and if so, what was the cause, and did it ever happen, and when will it happen again? It has been reported by some that February, 1884, had no full moon."—J. W. H., Holden, Va.

The synodical revolution of the moon around the earth requires 29.53059 days. That is it is that long from the exact moment of new moon to new moon again—or from full moon to full moon. Hence it is possible, as February has only 28 days except in leap year, for there to be no full moon, or new moon, in the month. If new or full moon came on January 31, it would not come again until March 1. This has occurred, of course, in the past and will happen in the future; but we do not recall the date when it last occurred.

Who Can Tell?

"Can the editor of the Question Bureau locate the second character of Pope's couplet:

"'A perjured prince a leaden saint revere.

A godless regent tremble at a star?'

"I presume the first verse refers to the excellent eldest son of the church, Louis XI, the second probably to some one of the amiable characters of that era who was terribly afraid of the comet. The children would like to know who he was."—W. E., Bartlett, O.

The editor frankly confesses he does not know, but will be glad to print the information if some friend will kindly furnish it.

"Spotting."

"Please explain the spotting system used by electric railway companies to ascertain the faithfulness of the employed."—J. H., Windsor Mills, O.

There is no "system" about it. A spotter is a person employed by the company to ride on the cars and note down, without being seen, any case in which a conductor does not ring up a fare. It is not a regular profession. Turn your attention to some more honorable employment than that of a spy.

Centralization.

"Is the present tendency in the United States towards centralization in the federal government best for the people?"—H. L., Hazel Green, Wis.

From the formation of our government under the constitution for some seventy years, the evil of our political system was the theory of the weakness of the national government. A great political party of "state rights," and defined the powers of the federal government. Out of this grew nullification, squatter sovereignty (the right claimed for slaveholders to hold slaves in the territories), and lastly secession. It took the civil war, with its terrible waste of life and money, to demonstrate that this is a nation, and that the federal government is supreme. It would certainly have been far better for the people to have agreed from the first on this point. As to centralization since that time, we do not think there has been, since the civil war, any tendency that way. It is often charged by demagogues, but we cannot see any evidence of it.

Getting a Patent.

"Please state how to obtain a patent. Is it necessary to employ an attorney? Can one send his own model to the patent office?"—A. B. G., Lyons, O.

It is not necessary to employ an attorney if you are able to prepare the papers in the form prescribed by the patent office. Wherever the nature of the case admits it, the applicant must furnish a drawing of prescribed size, signed by the inventor and two witnesses. If a model is deemed necessary, the office will instruct you to furnish one. Address a letter to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., tell him you desire to apply for a patent, and ask for blank forms. As a rule, it is better to employ an attorney, we think.

Girls' Names.

"Please give a few female names that are pretty and modern."—E. W. D., Madisonville, Ky.

The tendency is toward old Anglo-Saxon female names—Helen, Dorothy, Margaret, Alice, Ethel, Katherine, Louise, Pauline and Maud. Abbreviations of these are inadmissible—that is, the little girl named Katherine must always be called by it in full—not Kate nor Kittie.

Suicides in the United States.

"How many suicides on an average in the United States annually?"—T. H. E., Atwood, Tenn.

There are no official figures as to the number of suicides in the United States. According to a Chicago newspaper, which kept as close tab as was possible, there were 6,285 in 1900 and 5,956 in 1901.

The Stars and Stripes.

"Is the American flag the oldest that waves over any Christian nation today?"—A. E. S., Russell, Kan.

The statement has been often made, and so far as we know never contradicted, that the Stars and Stripes is the oldest flag. That is, the other great nations have all changed their flags since ours was adopted.

Miscellaneous.

A. P. Way, O.: We do not know.

W. T. G., Concert, N. C.: Unfortunately we cannot tell.

C. D. V., Girard, Mich.: We know of no gathering called the "frost bitten convention."

J. L. B., Carman, Tenn.: We beg to be excused from giving the biography of a criminal.

Reader, Sterling, O.: We do not recall it. Why did not you explain more fully, so that possibly we might get track of the matter?

J. M. K., Marshall, O.: The only fort in the South which never fell into Confederate hands, so far as we recall, was Fort Pickens, Pensacola, Fla.

H. A. D., Sauk Center, Minn.: The editor is not allowed to answer any questions as to the value of old coins, stamps, etc., nor to give addresses of dealers.

Help For Working Women

The suffering and pain endured by many working women is almost beyond belief.

How distressing to see a woman struggling to earn a livlihood, or perform her household duties when her back and head are aching! She is so tired she can hardly drag about, and every movement causes pain, the origin of which is quickly traced to some derangement of the female organism.

When the monthly periods are painful or irregular, when backaches and headaches drive out all ambition, when "I-can-hardly-drag-about" sensation attacks you, when you are "so-nervous-it-seems-as-though-you-would-fly," it is certain that some female derangement is fastening itself upon you. Do not let the disease make headway; write your symptoms to Mrs. Pinkham for her free advice, and begin at once the use of

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Profit by the Experience of the Women Whose Letters Follow:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to write and thank you for all you have done for me. I have been suffering with womb and ovarian trouble for about four years and tried everything, but found no relief. I went to the best specialists in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago. I thought at times I would go crazy, I suffered so. The doctors told me the only thing would be to have an operation and my ovaries taken out. I at last decided to quit the doctors and give Mrs. Pinkham's remedies a trial. I used both **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and **Sanative Wash**, and now find myself completely cured. I had the doctor to make an examination and he said I was cured. I cannot say enough for what your remedies have done for me, and have advised all my friends to try it."—MRS. CLARA MALL, with N. P. & Nat. Express Co., Ashland, Wis.

Mrs. Frances Stafford, 243 East 114th Street, New York, N.Y., says:

"It affords me great pleasure to tell you of the benefit I have derived from taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** I am now enjoying better health than I ever did. It seemed to me that I had no strength at all. I could hardly drag about. I was in pain all over.

MRS. FRANCES STAFFORD.

"I began to feel better after taking the first dose, and am now like a new woman. I know that if other suffering women would only try it, it would help them.

"I thank you with all my heart for what your medicine has done for me."

Mrs. Lou Davis, 74 Institute Place, Flat 5, Chicago, Ill., says:

"August 24, 1901.

"For the good of others I wish to testify to the merits of your wonderful medicine, **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"I was certainly in a very bad condition. I suffered terribly with a continual backache and headache. I had pleurisy in my right side, bearing-down pains, and those dizzy, sinking or fainting spells, was nervous, peevish and despondent.

"I was advised to try your medicine, and was greatly surprised at the benefit I derived from its use. I am now entirely cured of these ailments, and consequently feel and look like an entirely new person.

"I shall always be pleased to influence suffering women to try your Vegetable Compound. It has done wonders for me, and I am very thankful."

$5000.00 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Don't You Think It

Worth a Postal

To Get Well?

When you write that postal, I will gladly send my help.

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I do that for every sick one who writes me, and I have for twelve years. I have found that the sick are honest, and I have proved that I can cure nearly all.

Only one patient in each forty decides that the test has failed. The others pay gladly—pay because they are cured.

There are 39 chances in 40 that I can cure you, and I alone am the loser if I can't. Let me try.

I have spent a lifetime in learning how to strengthen weak inside nerves. My Restorative brings back that power which alone operates the vital organs. I treat a weak organ as I would a weak engine, by giving it the power to act. My way always succeeds, save when a cause like cancer makes a cure impossible. And most of these chronic diseases cannot be cured without it.

You'll know this when you read my book.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 628, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

RUPTURE Fills 24-page book, photos from life. You should read it. Write today. Dence & Merry, 20 Merry Block, Toledo, Ohio.

FOR MILCH COWS

Black-Draught Stock Medicine is the best medicine I ever tried and for milch cows it is invaluable. I would not be without it.—MRS. M. A. GARICK, Norway, S. C.

In the winter when cows are fed on fodder after getting fresh grass all summer, they become victims of constipation, hide-bound and murrain. In the spring they are also liable to be poor and run down. When murrain or other contagion is in the neighborhood an occasional dose of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine in the feed will keep herds free from these troubles. Milch cows are too valuable to let them get sick when such a sure remedy as this can be secured so easily from any dealer. This great medicine regulates the bowels and cures constipation and hide-bound. It brigatens up bilious cattle and by stirring up the torpid liver cures the deadly murrain. An occasional dose of

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE

will keep cows healthy. Cows that don't shed and cows that give watery milk will quickly fatten and improve if given a dose of this medicine once or twice a week.

Secure a can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine from your dealer today. If he does not keep it, send 25 cents to the Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a half-pound, air-tight can will be mailed you.

KIOWA FALLS, OKLA., Aug. 15, 1901.

The Texas Fever got among my cattle and I lost several head, but last month a yearling heifer was taken with it and I got a box of your Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and gave her three doses of three teaspoonfuls each, and it effected a complete cure. It did the work quickly and I consider it a very valuable medicine for stock raisers. J. E. REIGH.

MR. FORAKER AND 1904.

Washington Star.

Interviewed in Nebraska Saturday on the general political situation, Senator Foraker made some interesting observations. The Star likes them because they are in line with views which The Star itself has more than once expressed within the past twelve months.

Asked the question, "Will Theodore Roosevelt be the Republican nominee for President in 1904?" Mr. Foraker replied:

"Undoubtedly. He came to the Presidency under the most trying circumstances. He has met every just expectation and is entitled to the nomination. He is a strong, broad-minded, aggressive American, and a fit representative of the great policies of the nation. He is a positive man, with the earnest convictions which he fearlessly espouses and advances on all proper occasions. Such a man will have some enemies, but the great mass of the people recognize in President Roosevelt a man of probity of character and uprightness of purpose. Aside from all this the Republican party must necessarily in the next campaign stand upon the record his administration has made. The party will be stronger occupying that position with him as the leader than it could be with anybody else. I do not know of any serious thought of any candidate, and predict, therefore, his nomination by acclamation."

Unquestionably the Republican party must stand upon its record, and that record, as presented next year, will have been made under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. Why ask an indorsement of the record and not of the leader? What explanation would the party offer were it to depose Mr. Roosevelt in favor of any other man within its ranks? That he had not distributed the patronage satisfactorily? That he was not regarded as a safe man to have in the White House? That certain southern Republicans particularly were displeased with him and demanded a change? Would a new leader, selected in obedience to such criticisms, have the slightest chance of election? Would not the party become a sort of laughing stock throughout the campaign?

Asked as to the situation in the south, Mr. Foraker said:

"I understand there is some dissatisfaction on the part of certain elements of the Republican party in the south, but it should be remembered that, while I am sure President Roosevelt and all other Republicans regret any such dissatisfaction, we can hardly expect to get any electoral votes from the southern states."

This is the practical, common sense view of that matter. It would be the very height of folly for the Republican leaders in considering the Presidential nomination, to permit whatever dissatisfaction may exist in their party in the south with the President's course to influence their action at the national convention. The Republicans in the south are helpless. They do not count in the equation at home, and certainly they should not be permitted to dictate to the party away from home. The row down there is over the offices, and the President's course is worthy of praise. On the one hand he has gone outside of his party for his appointees when the public service demanded it, and on the other hand when confining himself to his party he has refused to proscribe men on account of their color. In both of those attitudes he has shown himself to be the representative in his office of all the people.

Talk about turning Mr. Roosevelt down next year at the Republican national convention affords some entertainment but it does not seem to disturb either the President or his friends.

Drip Cup for Candlesticks.

While the inventor of the drip cup for catching the melted wax from lighted candles states that he has designed the cup especially for use by priests in administering the blessings of St. Blaise, the device will serve equally as well for ornamental candles at the banquet and those used for more practical purposes. In the first instance the shield protects the clothing from falling grease, which the inventor claims would be unavoidable otherwise, on account of the way the candles are held. As here seen, the shield has been placed over an ordinary

candle, with a section removed to give a view of the interior construction. The central tube which surrounds the candle is contracted around the top, where it rests on the wax, extending downward until it joins the flaring member to form a pocket to catch the grease. As the entire weight rests on the contracted portion around the flame the shield will gradually slide down the candle as the latter burns, catching the wax instead of letting it drip from the candle or run down the sides to form an unsightly mass on the candlestick.

Something.

"Blanche didn't marry a titled foreigner after all, did she?" said Maud.

"No, only a plain American," replied Cora. "But they say he—er—gets as drunk as a lord."—New York Evening Sun.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1903.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK - 163,000

AN INEFFECTIVE LAW.

The Fifty-seventh Congress passed a law aimed at the oleomargarine industry, imposing a tax of ten cents per pound on oleomargarine artificially colored to resemble butter. The theory of the gentlemen who proposed the law was that white, uncolored oleomargarine would be offensive to the eyes of customers, the demand fall off, and the oleomargarine factories go out of business.

But the manufacturers set themselves to work to make oleomargarine that complies with the law, and in this they have been successful. By adding an increased amount of cottonseed oil, and mixing in a proportion of genuine colored butter, they have given a true butter color to oleomargarine, and it seems as attractive to customers as ever.

During the eight months ended with February, 50,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine were sold, according to the internal revenue figures, which was only a little less than the sales for the same period of the previous year, before the law was enacted. The trifling falling off was due to the readjustments made necessary in the manufacture in order to comply with the law, and we may reasonably expect the sales to increase steadily, to meet the growing demand for cheap butter.

Under the old law, manufacturers paid a tax of two cents a pound, wholesalers a license of $480 a year and retailers $48. Under the new law, manufacturers pay only one-fourth of a cent per pound, when not artificially colored; wholesalers $200, and retailers $6. The revenue under the old law for eight months was $1,863,461, and for the same period under the new law only $526,103. The farmers who produce butter have not been benefited, as was the intent of the law, and the government has lost considerable revenue.

WATTERSON'S APPEAL.

Henry Watterson, the Kentucky editor and colonel, has discovered that negro suffrage is a failure "because the Southern blacks are not equal to it. It is a failure because the Southern whites will not have it." Colonel Watterson was the principal speaker before the Hamilton Club, of Chicago, Wednesday evening, on the occasion of its thirteenth annual dinner, and he handled the subject with his customary brilliancy.

If the colonel had omitted his first proposition, no one would have gainsaid the truth of the second. It is a fact that the negroes of the South have never been given full opportunity to show whether they are equal to suffrage. A very small per cent. indeed have braved the danger of attempting to vote, and only recently several Southern states so amended their constitutions as to practically disfranchise the colored man. It looks to us very much as if the Southerners were afraid that the negro understood only too well how to vote, and did not propose to take any chances of breaking "the solid South." Said Watterson:

> Gentlemen, I appeal to you as Republicans, and threough you to the Republicans of the United States, to have done with the conceit that unless you stand by the black man, that unless you continue him as an issue in partisan politics, injustice will be done him. He has made little progress in the art of self-government, either north or south, because of the agitation which has kept him in a state of perpetual excitement, with no healthful public opinion to moderate it, and has been made the sport and prey of political exigency, always selfish, and with respect to him more or less visionary and heedless.
>
> The Republican party is not apt at this late day to drop a principle which it has been maintaining ever since Lincoln issued his famous emancipation proclamation. Granted that the negro is not holding his own in the world's progress, he is infinitely superior to his ancestors, and, in the North at least, has shown marked development. There are in every city of the United States white citizens enjoying the right of suffrage, who are less qualified than the great majority of blacks to exercise that privilege. And this is especially true in the South.
>
> Watterson admits that forces of evolution are at work to make the negro an integral and recognized part of the body politic, but he says these forces must needs go exceedingly slow.
>
> If invested with every right enjoyed by the whites, the blacks gaining in all things else, have brought corruption into the suffrage and discredit upon themselves, is it not a kind of madness further to press artificial methods, which, however justified theoretically from educational work-outs in Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin, fail helpless to the ground in their practical application to the semi-barbarous toilers in the cotton fields and corn lands of Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.
>
> If corruption has been brought into the suffrage of the colored man, Watterson should blush to mention it. The negro won't sell his vote unless someone buys it, and the purchaser is the more guilty of the two, for the reason that in 99 times out of a hundred, he is the tempter. If the white man is clean in politics, he will have no need to suspect the honesty of the colored voter. Colonel Watterson should begin his missionary work at home. Let the South protect the colored man at the polls and the peace that Watterson wants will be his. More, the development of the country will be enhanced a hundred fold, and the fear of negro domination will fade with the old superstitions and become a mere memory on the wall of the new South.

A British battleship fired 27 shots at a target at 1,500 yards, and scored 26 misses. No wonder the London press is howling over the lack of marksmanship. It is the men behind the guns who make a war vessel valuable.

AN EPOCH-MAKING DECISION.

The Northern Securies company is killed. This righteous deed was done by an unanimous decision of the four justices of the United States court of appeals at St. Paul. The decision emphatically declares that the Northern Securities company is a combination between two competing railroads, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, which destroys every motive for competition between them; that the merger of the two roads was in restraint of interstate commerce, and therefore in violation of the Sherman anti-trust aw.

As a result of this finding, the court enjoins the Northern Securities company from voting the stock of the Northern Pacific or of the Great Northern railway, and allows the return of the stocks of the latter roads exchanged for Northern Securities stock. In other words, it puts the latter company out of business entirely, and restores the control of the two merged roads to their respective stockholders.

The Northern Securities company was formed to bring under one ownership the majority of the stocks of both the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, the majority stockholders of both these roads having also acquired joint ownership of a majority of the stock of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road. It was chartered under the New Jersey law on November 30, 1901, with an authorized capital of $400,000,000. Its organization was in pursuance of an attempt to evade the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law of 1890. The men who originated it had purchased a majority of the stock of each of the two roads concerned. To combine the roads directly was most certainly prohibited by the act named. Therefore they evolved the scheme of a distinct company—the Northern Securities—whose charter gives it authority to "acquire and hold the stock of railroad and other corporations." It was believed that, technically, this could not be held a violation of the Sherman act.

The court of appeals, however, disregarded this ingenious evasion. It holds that this placed the control of both roads in the hands of a single person, the Northern Securities company—for a corporation is a person in law; that it destroyed all motive for competition between the roads, and therefore is illegal. That is, the court went straight to the point that competition was thus extinguished, and declared that any means whereby that is done are necessarily illegal. Further, the court holds that it does not matter whether the rates be reasonable or unreasonable; that the law strikes at anything which gives the power to make them unreasonable; and finally it declares that Congress has the power under the constitution to declare that any agreement shall be illegal which shuts off competition. The decision is, as we said before, an epoch-making one in the battle of the people against combinations.

TO THE SUPREME COURT.

The case of the Northern Securities company is to be taken to the Supreme court of the United States for final decision. As the Elkins amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law allows such cases to be advanced on the docket, in all probability it will not be many months until the tribunal of last resort passes upon it. One gentleman interested in the merger is quoted as saying that if the decision is sustained, Congress will be asked to repeal the Sherman law. But it is safe to say Congress will do nothing of the sort.

But though it is altogether probable that the Supreme court will sustain the decision, and certain that Congress will not repeal the law, it does not follow that the financiers interested in merger operations will abandon their efforts. The idea they worked out in the organization of the Northern Securities company was securing a means of holding control of great corporations with a less investment of capital than was otherwise possible. The voting trust scheme, which was worked out several years ago, is another means to the same end. Under it the majority stockholders of a corporation place their stock, in trust, in the hands of managers, for a term of years, who vote it solidly as they see fit. It is not to be anticipated that men so extraordinarily acute as J. Pierpont Morgan and his fellows will abandon the attempt to reach their ends in some other way.

The effect of the Northern Securities decision will smash a number of other proposed mergers, if the Supreme court sustains it. The Pennsylvania owns the Baltimore & Ohio. This is not a merger, but the effect is the same—two competing roads are really under one general control; and the decision of the circuit court at St. Paul was directed to exactly that point. The Union Pacific ownership of the Southern Pacific is another example. In fact, the decision will effect a large number of purchases of railway properties made within the past few years.

This decision also establishes the fact that the government is able, under the Sherman anti-trust statute of 1890, as amended by the Elkins law, to prevent the evil effects of combinations in restraint of trade and commerce among the states through the consolidation of parallel and competing railway lines, and to handle the trust question without the enactment of new and drastic legislation, which would largely disturb business conditions. The wisdom of the President, and the soudness of the legislation of last winter prepared at his instance by Attorney General Knox, are both vindicated.

"LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE."

Mr. James S. Harlan, atorney general of Porto Rico, thinks that all the island and its people need is to be let alone. Under the Foraker law every one is prospering, and far better off than ever before in the history of the island. The system of internal revenue taxation produces ample funds for the needs of the government, including a thorough common school system and a general scheme of road-building. Mr. Harlan's fear is that congress will try to improve present conditions through legislation, and he would regard any interference of the kind as unfortunate. He declares that "if congress will simply leave Porto Rico alone for the next twenty-five years, the people of this country will be astounded at the result. Porto Rico will be the garden spot of the country, supporting a well-to-do community of intelligent citizens, patriotic and peace-loving." The let-alone policy would also be a good thing for the Philippines.

Mr. Carnegie has given away $67,212,923, but his income appears to be still equal to the strain upon it.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENTS.

Ex-Governor Rufus B. Bullock, of Georgia, continues the discussion of the Fifteenth Amendment in letters to the New York Tribune. His position is, that the issue as to whether this amendment to the national constitution is being recognized or nullified by the new constitutions of certain Southern states is one the national Republican party can neither ignore nor leave to settle itself. Governor Bullock says:

> It is notorious that those constitutions were adopted to eliminate the colored citizen's vote from the ballot box, and this result is attained by their operation.
>
> If a colored citizen's vote is refused because his grandfather was not a voter, it would naturally suggest the inquiry whether his right to vote was not "abridged" on account of his "previous condition of servitude." But whatever decision may be reached as to the sufficiency of the various subterfuges adopted to nullify the declaration of the Fifteenth amendment, it must be one to satisfy the non-partisan sentiment of the country, or these amended constitutions will continue to be a menace.
>
> If the preservation of the constitution of the United States was worth the lives which were freely given to put down the secession effort for its destruction, then that amendment to it, which was adopted by all the states as a final settlemen of the war issues, is now worth peaceful consideration. The national constitution is paramount, and conditions may arise when the whole country will be vitally interested in the local observance of that constitution.
>
> Suppose the Presidential vote of some or all of these states, with constitutions amended to exclude the colored vote, should change the election against the choice of states having unquestioned constitutions, would the lawful states surrender the election of President to the unlawful? Shall nullification succeed where secession failed? Whether the state constitutions are in harmony with and subordinate to the constitution of the United States is a question which demands consideration and settlement by the party the people have placed in control of this government when it organizes its next congress.

In all this we agree most heartily. The question is one that should be met. Governor Bullock thinks a congressional inquiry should be made. With all due respect to the eminent Georgian, The Blade does not believe that Congress is the proper body to settle the question. True, if it found that the "grandfather clause" is, in its opinion, in violation of the Fifteenth Amendment, it could refuse to seat the representatives and senators from those states, until the unconstitutional provisions were removed. But we do not think this to be the wisest plan.

The direct method is the proper one. Let a negro citizen who was refused the right to register and to vote under the "grandfather clause" in any of these states, bring suit, and carry it at once to the Supreme Court of the United States. The necessary cost of counsel and, legal proceedings is no bar; there are plenty of individuals who will gladly contribute money in order to have the matter tested in the tribunal of last resort.

PRIZES FOR POETS.

The Toronto Board of Trade has taken a novel plan to stimulate interest in an "Old Home Gathering" to be held in that city, July 1 to 4, inclusive. The board offers three prizes of $100 for the first, $50 for the second, and $25 for the third, for the three best poems on the Old Home sentiment in its relation to the proposed gathering. The poems should be sent in to the secretary, Mr. Stewart Houston, 182 Victoria street, not later than May 15. The judges are Professor Maurice Hutton, of Toronto University; Rev. Wm. Clark, of Trinity University; Professor Pelham Edgar, of Victoria University, and Professor W. S. McLay, of McMaster University.

The maximum length of the poems is 100 lines. No poem over that length will be considered suitable, but it is not at all necessary that any poem should approach the maximum length to be eligible. Otherwise no stipulations are made in regard to the form. These valuable prizes should interest a very wide field of poets," says the board in its announcement. The Blade assures its Toronto friends that they have a surprise in store for themselves, in the number of poems which will be sent in. The awarding committee will have a summer's work in reading them.

WONDROUS ALASKA.

When Secretary of State William H. Seward, in 1867, purchased Alaska of Russia for $7,200,000 in gold, what a howl went up from the Democrats of the country! Then, as now, the party was seeking a political issue, after the logic of events had destroyed its previous ones. The extravagance of paying that sum—and in gold, too!—for "over 500,000 square miles of ice and snow," was made the subject of hot partisan objurgation. But it had no effect on the majority of the American people. This country has never absorbed more territory, from the purchase of Louisiana down to the acquisition of our insular possessions, that the act has not been approved by the people. They believe in expansion. And in the case of Alaska they were willing to endorse Seward's act, in the full belief that astute statesman knew what he was doing.

But though this was true, even William H. Seward builded better than he knew. He did not dream of the golden hoards hidden in the sands of Alaskan rivers, or under the tundras of the Cape Nome district. The investment Uncle Sam made through him is now paying 100 per cent per year, and the revenues are of course steadily increasing. Nor is it the gold alone, nor yet the fur trade and the fisheries, which constitute the wealth of "the great lone land," in area as great as that of Great Britain, France and Spain combined. The rush of gold seekers compelled men, for their own subsistence, to experiment as to its agricultural and stock-raising possibilities. It was thus proved that thousands of square miles in southern Alaska are adapted to the raising of vegetables and grass, and that cattle and sheep flourish and multiply. Along the 2,000 miles of coast-line on the Pacific the coldest temperature does not fall below S degrees above zero in winter—and here in Toledo the mercury falls below the zero line at times. The permanent population is growing, and within a few decades Alaska will be knocking at the door, asking admission as one of the states of the Union. It is what a Democratic statesman, speaking of the annexation of Cuba, once called "manifest destiny."

The Dutch are proverbial for a quality of persistence which in some cases might be called stubbornness. Premier Kuyper, despite the general strike of railway employes, went ahead, had the anti-strike laws passed, and Queen Wilhelmina has signed them. The strike seems to be well in hand, and the offer of the German emperor to furnish troops, if needed, will not be accepted. In fact, no more repugnant proposition could well have been made, for the Dutch know well his desire to make their country a part of the German empire.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The East is always a bone of contention among the European powers. In 1900 it was the Far East—China and Manchuria. Now it is the Near East—Turkey in Europe, Constantinople and the control of the Bosphorus. For three-quarters of a century—practically ever since the sea power of the Turks was destroyed at Navarino by the allied fleets of Great Britain, France and Russia, in 1827—the Turkish question has been easily the one of greatest importance in European politics. To preserve the balance of power among the Powers, to prevent any nation from obtaining an overshadowing prominence, it was necessary to uphold the Sultan, and keep him an European monarch.

Russia desires Constantinople and the control of the Bosphorus. Back in the fifties she picked a quarrel with Turkey, but England, France and Sardinia joined hands with the latter and defeated her plans. But nothing will ever settle the matter so long as Turkey in Europe exists. Time after time complications have arisen which threatened a solution of the puzzle by war, but each time diplomacy intervened to avoid the shock of arms.

One of these crises is again approaching. Macedonia, one of the Turkish provinces, is practically in revolt, and the people of Bulgaria and Servia are ready to rise in their aid against the hated Turk. Behind these petty Balkan states is Russia, the colossus of the north, ready to all appearances to take a hand at the critical juncture. The Turks are good fighters, but Russia can outnumber them, if she goes into the field.

But such a step by Russia would bring Austria, Italy and Germany—the triple alliance—into the field against her. Austria's excuse for interference is that she can not permit Russia to take Constantinople and make the entire Balkan peninsula a Russian state. Italy and Germany will back Austria, not only because of the pact among them, but because neither can allow Russia preponderance in European affairs.

France has a treaty of alliance with Russia, and would undoubtedly go into the conflict, not only on this account, but for the sake of another trial of arms with Germany, in the hope of revenge for the loss of Alsace-Lorraine. England dare not allow the mastery of the Mediterranean to be imperiled, and would join the Triple Alliance. It looks to an observer on this side of the Atlantic that the question of war or no war will depend upon whether Russia is willing to undertake the chances.

FLOWERS ON THE WATERS.

Casting flowers upon the waters as a tribute to our departed naval heroes, suggested by Mrs. Armitage Forbes, of California, is very pretty in sentiment, but it is an extravagance that will scarcely be countenanced by our 20th century sociologists. Here in Toledo there is an organization that makes a practice of visiting the indigent sick, and, besides furnishing food and medicine, leaving a few flowers, providing it has any. Then there are a number of good women outside of this organization, that follow the same practice to the limit of their means. There are hundreds of poor children to whom a flower is a benediction, but the occasion of receiving one is so rare that the lesson is almost forgotten before learned.

We can eulogize our heroes to our heart's content without detracting one whit from their glory or blotting from our memories a single page of their illustrious achievement. There is no danger that any of them will be lost to history, simply because we fail to observe a yearly custom of strewing flowers on their graves. Nor need we lose the inspiration the story of their lives gives us, so long as books are printed and orators abound.

But the flowers! They bring joy to the sick room, happiness in the home of the unfortunate and joy unspeakable to the little city waif who knows nothing of the green pastures, the cool woods and the babbling brooks. Were

> The low green tents
> Whose curtains never outward swing

suddenly to open and the occupants to regain the power of speech, there is not one, we believe, of that mighty army but would urge us to transform the flower-strewing feature of our Memorial Day into a more humanitarian custom of distributing these heaven-born favors among the needy, sick and worthy poor. We may do this in the name of our patriotic dead and thus not lose sight of the sentiment that first inspired it.

We can be just to our heroes and true to their memories, without being false to the living from whom our heroes yet to come, must spring.

OUR TRADE WITH CANADA.

A bulletin just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics at Washington, tells some interesting facts regarding our trade with Canada. Our products are increasingly popular over there. For the seven months ending with last January, Canada imported from the United States 67 million dollars' worth of merchandise, against 32 million dollars' worth from the United Kingdom and 21 million dollars' worth from all other parts of the world. In other words, the United States supplied 56 per cent of the imports of Canada, the United Kingdom supplied 27 per cent, and the remaining portions of the world 17 per cent.

This large importation from the United States by Canada is especially interesting in view of the fact that the Canadian tariff permits the introduction of products from the United Kingdom on payment of only two-thirds the duty which goods from other parts of the world, including the United States, must pay. This reduction was begun some four years ago; and yet, in spite of this fact, the United States supplies to Canada twice as much merchandise as does the United Kingdom. In a large proportion of articles imported into Canada, the United States supplies a larger share than does the United Kingdom. In a list of 36 articles, 26 show larger importations from the United States than from the United Kingdom, while but 10 show larger importations from the United Kingdom. These ten articles are: Cotton manufactures, flax and hemp manufactures, silk manufactures, wool manufactures, tin and manufactures thereof, earthen and chinaware, spirits and wines, tea, wool, and "fancy articles."

Of the articles of which the United States furnishes a larger supply than does the United Kingdom, the principal ones are manufactures of iron and steel, wood and its manufactures, coal and coke, breadstuffs, chemicals, fruits, provisions, live animals, tobacco and its manufactures, paper and its manufactures, and electrical apparatus.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

A Lightning Change.

Servia presented last week perhaps the most remarkable illustration of the rapidity of constitutional change of which modern history makes mention. In one day King Alexander issued two proclamations, as the result of which the legislation of the kingdom has been set back about two years. By the first of the proclamations the king decreed a suspension of the constitution adopted in April, 1901, repealing objectionable laws passed under its provisions, retiring the senators and the councilors of state, dissolving the skupshtina or national assembly, and re-enacting the laws as they existed previous to that constitution. The laws abolished included the press law, the communal law and the act governing the electoral system. These were replaced by acts previously existing. Within a few minutes the king issued ordinances appointing new senators and councilors of state, and put forth the second proclamation, which restored the constitution of 1901. This procedure was, it must be said, sufficiently rapid.

Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The plans for the St. Louis World's Fair are on a scheme of unprecedented magnificence. The estimated cost is $30,000,000, with the expectation that the total will reach over $40,000,000 by the time the work is completed. Of this, Missouri has voted $1,000,000 as a preliminary expenditure. The cost of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia was $8,500,000; of the Paris Exposition, $9,000,000; and the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, $27,250,000. The states are showing much interest in the St. Louis Exposition. Illinois has appropriated $250,000 as a preliminary expenditure, and Iowa, $125,000. Mississippi, for the first time in her history, has made an appropriation for this purpose, and gives $50,000.

Wage-Regulation by Law.

The Indiana supreme court has declared the so-called minimum wage law of 1901 unconstitutional. That was a law fixing a minimum rate of wages for unskilled labor employed by municipalities and other local political divisions. The court held it void on the ground that it interfered with the liberty of contract and was class legislation inimical to the constitution. The same court has within the week rendered a decision holding the weekly wage payment law of 1899 unconstitutional. The court declared that the law was a violation of the bill of rights of the state constitution and of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States prohibiting any state from depriving a person of life, liberty or property without due process of law. In the view of the court, liberty to contract on one's own terms, to decide for himself his own employment, to buy and to sell, and to exchange one belonging for another, are among the most cherished rights of the citizen, and the legislation condemned constitutes paternalism pure and simple.

The Panama Canal.

Pending the completion of the negotiations in reference to the transfer of the Panama canal, the company is continuing work on the canal with the understanding that it will be compensated by the United States for what it is doing. At present no fewer than 100 engineers and 1,500 laborers and foremen are at work, not to mention medical men whose services are required. A subcommittee of the canal commission has already sailed for Colon in order to appraise the value of the work now in progress. The subcommittee will also consider the question of securing an additional supply of labor for the work on the canal, the local supply being insufficient for the work contemplated. Those at present engaged on the canal are inured to the climate and suffer but little from the diseases prevalent on the isthmus, but Admiral Walker, the president of the canal commission, estimates that twenty times the number of laborers will be required when the United States actually enters upon the work of constructing the canal. It is thought that many of these will be brought from the southern states and the West Indies, but it is likewise probable that many Chinese and Japanese laborers will be imported to aid in the work for which they are believed to be peculiarly fitted. It is thought that at present the Canal company is paying not far from $5,000 a day for the work being done.

After the Railroads.

A number of important western railroads will have to answer proceedings brought against them before the Interstate Commerce Commission to question the legality of local rates made by them on grain and grain products, as well as, in some cases, class and commodity rates. The charge is made that some of these lines made large advances in rates between Missouri river points and St. Louis, other Mississippi river points, Chicago and intermediate points, on grain products originating west of the Missouri in the latter half of last year, and that these advances operated to increase total rates on such traffic from points west of the Missouri river to Chicago and the other points. The charge is also made that unduly high local rates have been maintained between these various points. Class rates put in effect by some of the roads between St. Louis and Texas points are declared to be higher than have been in force since the Interstate Commerce law went into effect. The roads are required to file answers by May 1. The hearings had on these complaints should throw light upon some of the traffic conditions in the west which are not generally understood.

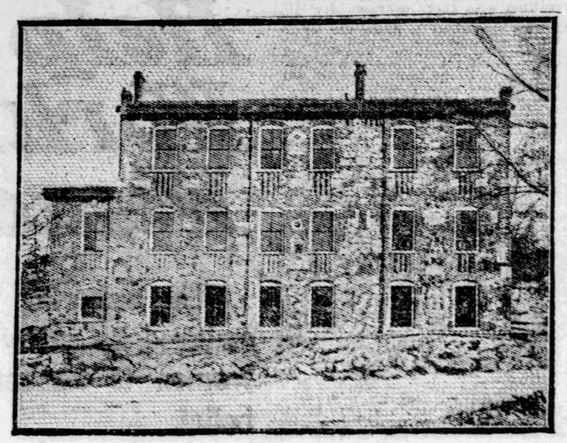
Mexican-Chinese Silver.

The representation of the United States on the international monetary commission which is to consider the Mexican-Chinese proposals has been completed by the appointment of Mr. Hugh H. Hanna, of Indianapolis, as a member. The other delegates to serve on the commission will be Mr. Charles A. Conant and Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks. Both of the latter gentlemen have become familiar with conditions in our new possessions, and in the far East generally, and Mr. Hanna has held a prominent relation to movements for currency reform in the United States. The object of the commission, as has been explained, is to devise some plan for bringing about a more stable relation between gold and silver in exchanges between countries employing the different standards. No effort is to be made to bring about international bimetallism, and it is not proposed that the United States shall make any change in its existing currency system. Indeed, it is suggested that if the plan proposed can be carried out it will be a long step toward the gold standard, and will have the great advantage of making secure the investment of European and American capital in the silver-using countries and affording a wider market for manufactured goods.

"Mamma," asked little Freddy, "what's a stag dinner?"

"Oh, it's a party where they tell stories it wouldn't be nice for Mrs. Boffin to hear."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Built a House With One Hand.



This house was built with one hand by Charles O. Blomerath, of Malden, Mass., who is also an inventor. He lost his right hand on Washington's birthday, 1857.

"Since then," says he, "I have carried and sold newspapers for a living. This house was commenced in 1894, and I have employed my spare time in building it. Not wishing to take too much praise to myself, I will tell you what I have done with one hand that others would not do with two. I have shinned up the flagpoles of two schoolhouses in Medford and rove the halyards, and I have lowered a topmast of a large flagpole in Malden Square when no one else dared to. I also went down a well 24 feet deep and rescued a girl 10 years old when it was pitch dark."

BRITISH COMMENT ON WORK OF AMERICAN MACHINERY

New York Tribune.

An interesting British comment on American methods and on the efficiency of American machinery is furnished in a recent report of the acting British consul at Chicago, who discusses at length the iron ore industry in this country. A notable feature of this report is the attention given to the manner in which hand labor has been reduced. His report especially concerns the mining operations in the Lake Superior region, and the British representative describes minutely the process from the scraping off of the surface, building railroads to the mine and the constant resort to machinery. Commenting on this, he says: "Steam shovels are then brought into use, and they load the ore directly upon the cars, one of these machines having loaded 170,000 tons in twenty-six days, or at the rate of over sixty-five hundred tons a day. These loading machines, which daily handle more than six thousand tons, are each operated by five men, and the labor cost for mining and loading averages only about 16 cents a ton, and in the case of one mine, which dug and loaded 293,651 tons in 174 days, the labor cost was only four cents a ton.

"In the transfer of ore from mine to vessel on the lakes the absence of hand labor is also noticeable. The ore trains are run on to long wharves, extending high above the water, and having large pockets, or apartments, into which the ore is discharged from the cars through an opening in the bottom of the car, from which the ore runs by gravity into the pockets beneath the tracks. From these pockets the ore is loaded into the vessel also by gravity, and passed down long chutes into the hold of the vessel, so that no hand labor is required in transferring the ore from the cars to the vessel. The ore pockets, or apartments, which form a part of the dock hold about 100 tons each, and number from 90 to 384, according to the length of the wharf.

"In unloading the ore from the vessels the saving of labor through the use of machinery is even more notable and important in its economies and results. A series of steel bridges so adjusted as to be easily moved along the wharves, is supplied with a hinged arm, which can be lowered to the hatch of the vessel. Along this arm and across the bridge runs a trolley train, to which are attached automatic "grabs," similar to a double scoop, which are so constructed that the grab, or scoop, digs downward into the ore as it closes. The grab, or scoop, holds about five tons of ore, and is described as a "digging machine," as when it begins to draw together it digs into the ore and does not depend on its weight to get hold of the ore. There are fifteen unloading machines in a battery, and the grabs run down the long arms which are lowered over each of the fourteen hatches that are in the deck of most lake vessels carrying ore. These hatches run nearly the whole way across the decks. The grabs can thus remove over half the cargo without any assistance, and the remaining half is brought directly under the hatch by use of a scraper, also operated by similar machinery and managed by a man in the hold through the use of long cords. This scraper brings the ore from between the hatches so that it can be raised by the grab.

"These grabs are controlled by the engineer, who can drop them at any point over the hold that he may wish, and after it seizes its load of ore it is raised at full speed, carried rapidly along the trolley to such given point as desirable, where the ore is deposited into railroad trucks or stock piles, or, in some cases, into concrete troughs, through which it slides to the furnaces, where it is to be transferred into pig iron. This grab, which thus lifts five tons of ore from the vessel, carrying it to such point as is desired within a limited space, has a hoisting speed of one hundred feet a minute, and can run along the bridge at the rate of one thousand feet a minute. The operator travels with the grab, and can unload at any given point desired. The bridges to which these arms, with their grabs, are attached can be swung in any direction, so that ore, limestone or coke can be deposited or picked up anywhere in the yard, and are worked by electricity. Twenty-six men will now perform under this system the work for which three hundred were required under the old system."

His Way of Killing Time.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

A well-to-do downtowner, whose principal occupation nowadays is killing time, takes a rather unique way of doing it. When he feels in need of an outing and is not in the humor of walking he goes to a liveryman with whom he is acquainted and gets a job driving a funeral carriage for a half day. As he does the work without pay, his friend is always willing to accommodate him for the asking, and the result is mutual satisfaction. "I'm not proud," says the volunteer hack driver, "and as this sort of traveling is cheap and the work easy, it just about suits a fellow on the lookout for soft snaps. I know the routes to and from all the cemeteries in and around Philadelphia, and have become quite an expert driver in this line. In cold or stormy weather, of course, I leave the job to some fellow who needs the money."

Circle of Giant Mushrooms.

Thousands of people enjoy the pleasure of gathering mushrooms, but of this number but few ever find such a truly remarkable growth as that portrayed in the illustration. This curious circle of mushrooms was found about four miles from Wilmington college, Wilmington, Ohio. It is twenty-four feet in diameter. A few of the mushrooms had been trampled down by cattle that were in the wooded pasture, so that there are some gaps in the photographic reproduction. Where this strange growth was found other similar circles were observed, but none so well preserved as this one. Some of the mushrooms measured ten inches across.

It may not be generally known that mushrooms exhaust the soil on which they grow, as they derive their nutriment from organic matter. In explanation of the formation of the growth shown it may, therefore, be pointed out that where one mushroom grows this year a group may follow the next year, exhausting the soil. It is supposed that the area within the circle was thus exhausted, and that year after year the circle would increase in diameter until its lines would be lost to the eye.

FRANCO-VATICAN BREACH.

The separation of church and state would assuredly create a situation full of embarrassment and danger for the church, but it is by no means clear that the state would not be the heavier loser of the two. The separation could hardly be effected without provoking domestic divisions which must seriously weaken the government at home, while it would certainly deprive France of one of her most potent means of exercising political influence abroad. In the far east, the middle east and the near east alike the right of protection which she enjoys by grant of the Holy See over the Christian churches in communion with Rome has long constituted one of the strongest props of her power. There are many states which would be glad enough to enter into her inheritance should she decide to abandon it, and that decision would be implicitly involved in an open breach with the vatican following upon the suppression of the religious associations which have contributed so much to spread her name and her civilization from Syria to China. The Germans, it will be seen, have lost no time about pouting the moral to be drawn from the associations law. They will be not less alert, M. Combes may rest assured, in improving that to be derived from his threat to abolish the Concordat. Few steps on the part of France could be more acceptable, we imagine, to the champions of Weltpolitik at Berlin, and, perhaps, to the adversaries of French influence in Syria at St. Petersburg.—London Times.

Therefore Worthless.

"Now why," remarked Roundsman O'Toole, "now why do they admit those dagoes to this country?"

"They are very valuable laborers," we suggested.

"They may be that, I don't know," replied the roundsman, "but you can't make pol-icemen of them."—New York Evening Sun.

Queer.

I can't spend all the money,
Though hard I've tried all day;
They hand it back with chilliness,
"It's counterfeit," they say.
—New York Evening Sun.

Current Events.

Carter H. Harrison, Democrat, re-elected mayor of Chicago by 7,838 plurality over Graeme Stewart, Republican.

Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads accused by southern California fruit growers at interstate commerce commission hearing with charging excessive freight rates.

Pension bureau employes say favoritism rules in promotions in the division, while their superiors make assertions to the contrary.

American Beet Sugar company's earnings for 1902 equaled ½ per cent. on common shares; surplus now $317,733; 20,000-share lot of Pennsylvania stock sold at 135⅝ in New York.

New Pittsburg-Boston line 175 miles shorter than Vanderbilt and 150 miles shorter than Pennsylvania lines, planned by Baltimore & Ohio; Pittsburg & Western and Lackawanna railroads to be utilized.

United States Steel company's report for 1902 shows 5,347,253 tons of unfilled orders on Dec. 31; entire capacity of mills in many products sold to 1904; year's surplus $4,253,357 above dividends.

Archbishop Montgomery of San Francisco, has been appointed archbishop of Manila. Rev. Dennis J. Dougherty, of Philadelphia, is named as one of the bishops in the Philippines.

Report of Porto Rican judiciary committee opposes change in present form of government in the island, declaring that it now escapes taxation for national purposes and that the entire revenues are used for the benefit of the island.

Collusion charges against M. W. A. Lewis, chief of postoffice department supply division, filed with acting postmaster general by Bingham company of Philadelphia; local firm said to get all contracts from country offices, while furnishing poor supplies.

President Roosevelt, in address at Fargo, N. D., declared William McKinley's promise of honest Philippine government has been kept by congress; some wrongdoing certain to occur in army of 100,000 young men.

Dun & Co.'s review reports business outlook good except for labor troubles; retail trade heavy; pig iron output near 20,000,000 tons; March railroad earnings 13.8 per cent. over 1902.

United States government crop report for April 1 places winter wheat condition at 97.3; 579,000,000 bushels yield will result if continued on acreage planted; deterioration since Dec. 1 only 2.4.

Battleship Iowa badly damaged by Thursday's shell explosion, and three decks must be removed; three dead buried at Pensacola, Fla.

Friends of President Roosevelt find much encouragement in the Northern Securities decision and say it will make him much stronger with the people.

The Rev. W. H. Milburn, blind chaplain of Senate, died at Santa Barbara, Cal., aged 80 years.

American troops capture the town of Bacaled in the Island of Mindanao after a desperate fight in which 100 Moros are killed.

Construction of new $14,000,000 railroad terminal in Washington city, will begin May 1; District of Columbia will provide $8,000,000 out of $4,000,000 cost of new station.

Atlas line steamship Allegheny badly damaged by collision with British steamer Joseph Merryweather during fog in New York harbor; passengers panic stricken; water tight bulkheads prevented sinking.

Former Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson seriously burned while trying to extinguish fire in his home at Bloomington, Illinois.

Nine Persons are killed by cyclone in White and Cleburn counties, Ark.; four others fatally hurt; town of Hiram, population 150, may have been wiped out; 12 persons killed at Hopewell, Ala.

John E. Wilkie, chief of the secret service, being pushed by Illinoisans to succeed Mr. Alles as assistant secretary of the Treasury.

State department officials believe United States will be granted naval stations at Bahia Honda and Guantanamo in return for recognition of Cuban title to Isle of Pines.

A continuance is secured until the July term of court by the defense in the Tillman murder trial at Columbia, S. C.

High school students at Madison, Wis., strike for half-day sessions during the warm months.

The Indiana supreme court holds that the weekly wage statute is unconstitutional.

W. H. McAndrews claims to have made a discovery by which gas can be manufactured out of crude oil at a nominal cost, and private citizens will be able to furnish their own light, heat and power.

Will of Gustavus F. Swift disposes of an estate valued at $12,200,000, 48 legatees being named. Charities to receive $250,000.

Pennell inquest at Buffalo fails to solve mystery of Burdick murder or show whether deaths of Pennell and his wife were result of accident or design.

Governor of New Jersey, by proclamation, wipes out of existence hundreds of concerns incorporated under the easy laws of that state.

The circuit court of St. Louis holds the Association of Master Plumbers of St. Louis to be a combination in restraint of trade, and the organization is dissolved.

Hints are made that the government intends an investigation of W. J. Mosley's oleomargarine business, believing, as alleged, that the proper duties on the product are not paid.

The Palmers, McCormicks and other Chicagoans, in conjunction with eastern and British capitalists, purchase the whole East Chicago manufacturing district, with various big plants, and plan improvements that will cost millions. The district is specially adapted for manufacturing purposes.

FOREIGN.

The German agrarians intend to revive the scheme for a continental customs union against American goods.

Emperor William's visit to Denmark attributed by Berlin newspaper to plan for aid in event of war between triple and dual alliances.

British infantry officers' expenses shown by parliamentary committee to exceed their pay by $500 to $750 yearly; cavalry officers by $5,500.

William Hayes Fisher, financial secretary of British treasury, resigned because of his connection with involved telescriptor syndicate.

British Consul Campbell of Tegucigalpa, Honduras, said to have been forced by Sierra forces to contribute $100,000 from bank in which he is partner to support war against Gen. Bonilla.

Servian constitution temporarily suspended by King Alexander and retiring senators and state councilors removed, along with laws objectionable to the Balkan outlook declared serious and peace desired for his realm.

News from Venezuela indicates that President Castro will sustain Minister Bowen in his refusal to permit financial syndicates to settle the claims.

The Dominican government forces are repulsed by the revolutionists, who are in possession of the City of San Domingo.

Local officials of Edinburgh refuse to have anything to do with King Edward unless he drops the title "King Edward VII."

Strike of all workmen in Holland ordered because of government's refusal to compromise on anti-strike bill; clause guaranteeing freedom of labor from strikes passed by parliament, business practically stopped.

Viscount Cranborne declared in British commons that both Mohammedan and Christian subjects of Turkey are misgoverned, and that protests have been made yearly by London government.

Shamrock I defeated by Shamrock III in three trial races over windward and leeward seven miles course at Weymouth; new boat victorious in day's windward tests; its mainsail a bad fit.

Dreyfus case again an issue in Pa

Watch Accidents

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Toledo, O.

Our Presidents

From Washington to Roosevelt.

A photogravure production of C. Senf's famous painting This noted painting, which is attracting the attention of the art world, has been reproduced in photogravure in all its splendor, richness, soft blending of shades and tones until each President appears before us as in real life. You can see face to face every President of the nation. This work is richer than half-tone, softer than steel engraving, far more expensive to produce than either. The picture is 18x24 inches, and has never before sold for less than $1.00. Our price to Blade readers is 45c, or with the Weekly Blade one year, 65c.

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This is a genuine photogravure, size 18x24 inches, and is a reproduction of Senf's $5,000 famous historical painting.

If you have Our Presidents picture, then you should have Ladies of the White House also. No American home is complete without these two famous historical pictures. The regular price of this picture is $1.00. Our price to Blade readers, postpaid by mail, is only 45c, or the Weekly Blade one year and the picture for 85c.

THE BLADE.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case		$14.30
Extra for engraved case		$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case		11.05
Extra for engraved case		80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case		15.90
Extra for engraved case		$1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case		13.25
Extra for engraved case		80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case		12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case		9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case		13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case		11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7 jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	12.15
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	14.00
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	12.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

½ doz. Teaspoons	85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons	$1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons	1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks	3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

SECRETARY MOODY.

Washington, April 13.—Improved in health and with much information regarding the naval property in the West Indies, Secretary Moody returned to Washington this morning from an extended cruise aboard the Dolphin in the Caribbean Sea. With the secretary were also the other members of his party, Postmaster General Payne, Senator Proctor of Vermont; Representatives Cannon, Foss and Gillette, of Massachusetts; Judge Dunbar of Boston, and Mr. Pearl of Haverhill. Mr. Moody's law partner. Except for a trip to Newport News next Saturday to attend the launching of the cruiser West Virginia, and for an inspection of the Norfolk navy yard, the secretary now expects to remain in Washington until August.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

Puritan Waist---2495.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40.

Marion Skirt---2432.

Medium and large. The Puritan waist and Marion skirt make a very desirable costume for dressy occasions. These

models are especially desirable for the light weight woolen as well as for soft silk or satin. The soft full fronts of contrasting material, with the lace, make the Puritan waist most desirable.

2490--Lila Frock.

Sizes 2, 4 and 5 years.—This dainty little frock consists of a straight full lower portion, attached to a yoke which may be made of tucks or embroidery or plain as desired. The frills give a dainty com-

pletion to the frock, the sleeve is bishop style and is completed by a narrow band cuff or frill of embroidery. Fine white cotton fabrics are the favorite materials and Valenciennes or embroidery may be used for decoration.

2489--Mary Frock.

Sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. This jaunty frock is closed Russian fashion at the left side and consists of a waist and four-gored skirt, gathered at the back. The waist lining is faced to form yoke

and the upper part of front gore seam finished to form placket, the opening being concealed under the band of trimming. The bishop sleeves are of the approved width, unlined and gathered into a band cuff. This style is suitable for suitings, pique, linen, etc. As depicted dark green cloth, novelty braid and tucked cream white silk were used in making.

2495 C.--Hopper Jacket.

Sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. This smart

Jacket is rather long, and of the kimona order. The fronts are double-breasted and an inverted box plait gives fulness at the back. Vents are introduced at the under-arm seams. The fulness in the bishop sleeve is kept well at the back to give the latest drop; the cuffs are very stylish. The large flat collar is prettily shaped and edge of neck is finished by a strap band which is trimmed with braid, as is also the jacket. Rows of stitching give a novel touch, associated with the braid, and the collar and cuffs may be faced with silk or lace. Dark brown broadcloth, brown silk braid and gilt buttons and ecru lace are combined in the making of the jacket as illustrated.

2490---Lila Frock.

Sizes 2, 4, and 6 years. This dainty little frock consists of a straight full lower portion, attached to a yoke which may be made of tucks or embroidery or plain as desired. The frills give a dainty com-

pletion to the frock; the sleeve is bishop style and is completed by a narrow band cuff or frill of embroidery. Fine white cotton fabrics are the favorite materials and valenciennes or embroidery may be used for decoration.

2483--Sumner Shirt Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

2457--Lyon Skirt.

Sizes medium and large. This model may be developed in flannel, silks or sheer cottons. The waist is provided with a fluted lining, the use of which is optional. The sleeves are unlined. A few gathers at the neck give ample fulness across the bust and it pouches stylishly at the waist line. Two styles of sleeves are given with the pattern, either of which may be used at the discretion of the maker. One is the regular shirt waist sleeve with cuff, and the other a bishop sleeve. The skirt is the newest seven-

gored flare shape with a circular applied yoke which may be used at the option of the maker. The skirt is in sweep length, but may be cut off at the line of perforations near the lower edge for round length if so desired. Sage green cashmere stitched with white silk bands, oriental embroidery, white pearl buttons and collar of white linen make a very charming suit.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

EXPLAINS HIS NAME.

Washington, April 9.—The new Chinese minister has settled the questions as to the spelling and pronunciation of his name.

"The first part of my name, which corresponds to your 'John,'" said the minister, "is spelled C-h-e-n-t-u-n-g—all one word. The middle part is my family name—L-i-a-n-g—pronounced as if it were spelled Leeang, your letter 'i' in our language always having the sound of your double 'e.' The latter part is plain Cheng. My full name, therefore, is Chentung Liang Cheng."

"And your title?" he was asked.

"The title of sir," he said, "was bestowed on me by the British sovereign and after my government had been properly memorialized and had granted its consent to my accepting it I did so. It is a compliment which I very much appreciate and it would be ungracious in me not to assert my right to the title."

Santo Domingo Rebels.

Washington, April 11.—United States Consul Maxwell, at Santo Domingo City, cabled the state department under yesterday's date that the insurgents had been driven into that city on the ninth instant and that their batteries and infantry had then checked the advance of the government forces. The firing continued throughout the day and until the following morning. The consul adds that missiles were flying over the city as the cablegram was being written.

Strike Is Over.

Amsterdam, April 13.—The strike has collapsed. The aged socialist leader, Domela Hiewvenhuis, who merged from his retirement in order to run the strike agitation, was present at a stormy meeting of the labor organization, which sat during the whole of Saturday night and until 6:30 o'clock in the morning.

He proposed to terminate the agitation since the cause of labor had been betrayed. The meeting acquiesced in this view and decided not to elect a new strike committee.

A Long Mail Route.

Washington, April 9.—The postoffice department has awarded to S. R. Spriggs, of Point Barrows, Alaska, the contract for carrying the mail from Point Barrow via Point Hope to Kotzebu, Alaska, about 650 miles, two round trips to be made each winter for the next three winters at $750 per round trip. The mail is to be carried by reindeer.

Regulars and Militia.

Washington, April 9.—The secretary of war has directed Gen. Chaffee, commanding the department of the East, to communicate with the respective governors of the state within his department, and ascertain from them their wishes in regard to the participation of the organized militia in maneuvers, encampments and field instructions of any part of the regular army during the year. Gen. Chaffee is also required to submit a general plan for carrying out the instructions referred to, together with estimates of cost

ROOSEVELT GETS VICTORY IN NORTHERN SECURITIES CASE

Jas. J. Hill's Holding Company Declared to Be Illegal.

UNANIMOUS DECISION IN BIG MERGER SUIT

Injunction Issued Against Any Use of Stock Now Held.

Securities of the Northern Pacific and of the Great Northern Can Only Be Returned to Stockholders.

St. Paul, Minn., April 9.—The United States circuit court of appeals today at noon handed down a decision in the suit of the United States against the Northern Securities company brought by Attorney-General Knox, by direction of President Roosevelt, enjoining the company from voting the stock of the Northern Pacific or Great Northern Railway companies, but allowing the return of such stock as had been delivered to that holding company. The opinion was unanimous, all four judges concurring, but the opinion was written by Judge Thayer. The substance of the order is in the decree, which is as follows:

"A decree in favor of the United States will accordingly be entered to the following effect: Adjudging that the stock of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway companies, now held by the Securities company, was acquired in virtue of a combination among the defendants, in restraint of trade and commerce among the several states, such as the anti-trust act denounces as illegal; enjoining the Securities company from acquiring or attempting to acquire further stock of either of said companies; also enjoining it from voting such stock at any meeting of the stockholders of either of said railroad companies or exercising or attempting to exercise any control, direction or supervision of influence over the acts of said companies, or either of them, by virtue of its holding such stock; enjoining the Northern Pacific and Great Northern companies respectively, their officers, directors and agents, from permitting such stock to be voted by the Northern Securities company or any of its agents or attorneys on its behalf at any corporate election for directors or officers of either of said companies and likewise enjoining them from paying any dividends to the Securities company on account of said stock or permitting or suffering the securities company to exercise any control whatsoever over the corporate acts of said companies or to direct the policy of either; and, finally, permitting the Securities company to return and transfer this stock to the stockholders of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern companies, any and all shares of stock of those companies which it may have received from such stockholders in exchange for its own stock, or to make such transfer and assignment to such person or persons as are now the holders and owners of its own stock originally issued in exchange for the stock of said companies."

The Case to Be Appealed.

Circuit Judge Thayer stated the conclusions of the court today. He recites the petition which was brought under the anti-trust act of 1890 and adds that under the act of February 11, 1903, this case, being of "general public importance," has been given precedence over others and in every way expedited. It is declared that under the admissions of the defendants the matters of fact are that the roads were parallel and competing lines, that they had jointly secured control of the Burlington line; that in 1901 a holding company had been formed by large owners of the stock of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways, by which new company large stock interests had been acquired at an agreed price, and the court holds that "the scheme which was thus devised and consummated led inevitably to the following results:

Law Willfully Violated.

"First, it placed the control of the two roads in the hands of a single person, to wit, the Securities company, by virtue of its ownership of a large majority of the stock of both companies; second, it destroyed every motive for competition between two roads engaged in interstate traffic which were natural competitors for business, by pooling the earnings of the two roads for the common benefit of the stockholders of both companies; and, according to the familiar rule that everyone is presumed to intend what is the necessary consequence of his own acts, when done willfully and deliberately, we must conclude that those who conceived and executed the plan aforesaid intended, among other things, to accomplish these objects."

In Restraint of Trade.

On the point whether the present case comes within the inhibition of the anti-trust act, the court discusses the meaning of the word trust as used in the act, and adds that congress "was careful to declare that a combination in any other form, if in restraint of interstate trade or commerce, that is, if it directly occasioned or affected such restraint, should likewise be deemed illegal. Moreover, in cases arising under the act, it has been held by the highest judicial authority in the nation and its opinion has been reiterated in no uncertain tone, that the act applies to interstate carriers of freight and passengers as well as to all other persons, natural or artificial; that the words 'in restraint of trade or commerce' do not mean unreasonable or partial restraint of trade or commerce but any direct restraint thereof; that an agreement between competing railroads which requires them to act in concert in fixing the rate for the carriage of passengers or freight over their respective lines from one state to another and which, by that means, restricts temporarily the right of any other of such carriers to name such rates for the carriage of such freight or passengers over its road as it pleases, is a contract in direct restraint of commerce within the meaning of the act, in that it tends to prevent competition; that it matters not whether, while acting under such a contract, the rate fixed is reasonable or unreasonable, the vice of such a contract or combination being that it confers the power to establish unreasonable rates and directly restrains commerce by placing obstacles in the way of free and unrestricted competition between carriers who are natural rivals for patronage; and finally, that congress has the power, under the grant of authority contained in the federal constitution, to regulate commerce, to say that no contract or combination shall be legal which shall restrain interstate trade or commerce by shutting off the operation of the general law of competition."

Stock Fell 8 1-2 Points.

New York, April 9.—In the outside market Northern Securities, which had sold up to 106¼, broke to 103 on receipt of the news from St. Louis.

PRES. PALMA TALKS ON CUBA

Havana, Cuba, April 7.—A republic, permanent and progressive on Cuban soil, is the end sought by the patriots under the leadership of President Palma. The young nation has not yet rounded out the first year of her independent existence, but so favorable has been the progress made that the majority of those who formerly doubted the issues are now taking courage and directing their efforts toward the industrial and social development of the island.

If any student of Cuba's present condition and future prospects requires inspiration for the prosecution of his work, he can best obtain it by personal contact with the president of the republic. I have just come from an interview with President Palma, after receiving this inspiration at first hands, and can therefore claim to speak advisedly. At the outset this remarkable man impressed me as one admirably qualified to assume the arduous task of laying the foundations of the new nation. Scholar, soldier,

PRESIDENT PALMA

statesman, his life has been closely identified with his people during a half century. Their sufferings, fears and hopes have been his, and their triumph in these days of peace is his triumph. His has been a varied and eventful life. His father, a wealthy planter, in Santiago province, died when the son was a mere child and the widowed mother prepared him, her only offspring, from his earliest youth for a useful, if not ambitious career. Following his graduation from the University of Havana the young man at once took a keen interest in the movement then current to secure a more liberal government from Spain for Cuba. Failing in this, the war for independence, beginning in 1868, followed. The Cuban patriots proclaimed a republic and Palma was elected as a member of the chamber of representatives. During the ten years' war which ensued he frequently took the field against the Spanish enemy and toward the last served with distinction as general of the Cuban forces. In 1876 he was elected president of the new republic, still in the throes of revolution. A year later the end of a hard day's fighting found the revolutionary president a prisoner in the hands of the Spaniards. He was sent to Spain and cast into prison. When peace was finally declared in 1878 he was set free through the intercession of General Garcia's mother, having passed nearly two years in solitary confinement in an old castle near the Pyrenes. Meanwhile, with the most patriotic devotion to the cause for which he suffered, he persistently refused the seductive offers of the Spanish government to return to spain to serve the interests he had formerly combatted. He would not accept repudiation of the revolutionary cause as the price of his liberty. On his release, with his native land again in undisputed possession of its oppressors, he determined never, during the remainder of his life, to set foot on Cuban soil. Spain had confiscated all his property in Cuba; his mother had been taken prisoner by Spanish soldiers during the war and abandoned in the forest, where she wandered about for fourteen days, finally dying from hunger and exposure. The "gem of the Antilles" was no longer such to Palma.

After a residence of several years in Honduras, where he was married and served in various public capacities, this irrepressible patriot came to the United States so as to be in better position to aid his people in another uprising then planned in Cuba. What followed is comparatively recent history. It is sufficient to say that it was in Palma's own house in New York that the insurrection of 1895, which resulted in Cuban independence, was planned by himself and Generals Gomez and Marti. During the war he was the chief representative of Cuban interests in the United States and accomplished more than any other man toward obtaining the sympathy and support of the American people in the struggle for liberty in his native isle.

When the time had at last come for the Cubans to elect their first president under the present republic, three of the five great patriots, Maso, Marti and Garcia, were dead. Gomez and Palma were still alive. The former would not consider the acceptance of the presidency; the latter, because of his advanced age, agreed to do so only after the most urgent solicitation of General Gomez and other leaders of the Cuban people. His election was practically unanimous.

It is one of the ironies of great national contest that President Palma is now quartered in the magnificent palace in Havana—the "White House" of the Cuban Republic—formerly occupied by the Spanish regime. It was here he accorded me an interview in the executive office. As we talked he was seated in a massive and elaborately carved chair formerly occupied by Weyler, "the butcher," and the desk before him was also the one used by Weyler and his predecessors. All the associations of the place and its furnishings were not long since the accompaniments of a people's degradation and suffering. Today they are the symbols of Cuban liberty.

President Palma is small of stature and of nervous temperament. He has reached his 68th year, but the zeal and activity so characteristic of his earlier manhood are still undiminished.

"In your belief has Cuba sufficient resources to sustain an independent government?" I asked.

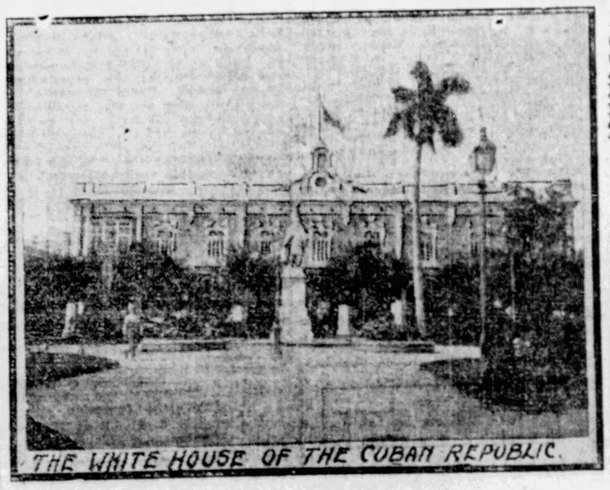
"Cuba has large resources," he replied without hesitation, "both developed and undeveloped, which will enable her to support a much larger population than we have at present and which virtually constitute a guarantee of the permanence of our independent government under a wise administration of affairs. The soil is exceedingly productive and when tilled by improved methods the yield will be surprising. The people are industrious. The farming population is settling down to work in cultivated districts, as is shown by the fact that the agricultural products turned into the markets have been steadily increasing since the close of the late war.

"We have a large interior awaiting development. Sir William Van Horne has expended $12,000,000 in the construction of the Central railroad. The line cuts directly through the interior, which is now accessible and awaiting the coming of capital and labor. What Cuba needs at this time is more capital to set the industrial machinery in motion without delay. The inducements to investors, whether in large or small sums, are very tempting and Americans are now numerous among those taking advantage of lucrative openings in the island. I feel that we are getting along very well indeed and have the utmost confidence that the stability of the government is assured."

JESSE HUBER.

Further details of operations of "promotion" bureau conducted by postal ring coming to light.

Negro shot to death by posse near Anniston, Ala., for assault and murder of mother and daughter



THE WHITE HOUSE OF THE CUBAN REPUBLIC.

WISE HUSBAND

Suggested a Food Cure.

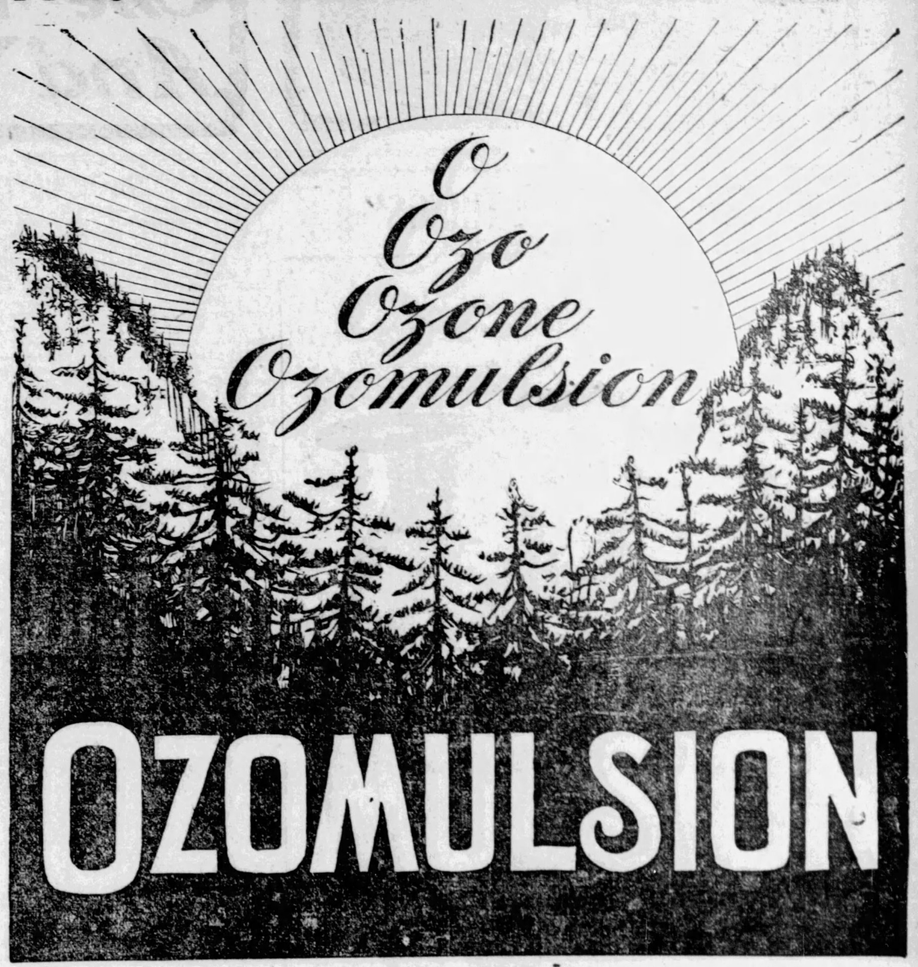
All of the medical skill in the world is powerless to cure certain diseases unless the patient is put upon pure, scientific food. Then the disease seems to cure itself in many cases, proving that nature was demanding proper food to build a healthy body from.

In this simple way the use of Grape-nuts in place of bad food has worked many cures when medical skill has been exhausted. A lady of Plainfield, N. J., who had been an invalid for over ten years, says: "I have been treated by eminent physicians of New York, Brooklyn and Newark, besides taking innumerable proprietary remedies of a cathartic nature to regulate the bowels.

"My last physician advised a sanitarium but my husband who had been reading one of your articles said, 'Not until we have tried the boasted virtues of Grape-Nuts.' So we got some and I have now used Grape-Nuts for 8 months. When I began its use I weighed 85 pounds, now I weigh 105½; my stomach has grown strong and normal, my bowels are so regular that I have thrown cathartic physic to the dogs, the vertigo has left me and my whole system has gained vigor and tone. I can now take a 25 mile ride on my bicycle and enjoy it.

"I am convinced that the chief cause of my ill health was improper food that neither digested nor nourished. Since I have been fed right I feel right." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

What Emulsion Do You Use?



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Take no emulsion, but Ozomulsion, and it will make you well.

The great and marvelous building, strengthening properties of Ozomulsion are quickly shown in its immediate Good Results for Coughs, Colds, Grip, Pneumonia, Night Sweats, Consumption, Anemia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and all disturbances of the digestive or nervous system.

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I Seek Husband for lady, 22, worth $10,000, and $20,000; Widow, 28, $3,000 and stock farm; Lady, 24, $4,000. Address Mrs. Leland, 19 South Broadway, St. Louis, Missouri.

OVER $3,000,000.00 worth of Virginia farm lands for sale. A farm of 125 acres with four farm houses and all out buildings, 100 acres of this is rich bottom land in the far famed Shenandoah valley, noted for its farming and grazing lands. Fine stock and excellent fruit farm. Will be divided into two good size farms for four families. Accessible to Eastern and Northern markets. Only $4,000 per acre. Tell your friends to buy. WASHINGTON TIMBER, LAND AND FARM AGENCY, 1407 "F" street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

AUTHOR OF "LITTLE THINGS"

Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean
And the pleasant land.

So the little moments,
Humble though they be,
Make the mighty ages
Of eternity.

So our little errors
Lead the soul away
From the path of virtue,
Far in sin to stay.

Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love,
Help to make earth happy
Like the heaven above.

Mrs. Julia A. Fletcher Carney, author of the famous poem, "Little Things," recently celebrated her 80th birthday at her home in Galesburg, Ill. She wrote the poem in 1845, when she was a school teacher in Boston, and her object in writing it was to help her pupils understand the value of little things. A few years later the poem had been translated into many languages, and generations have recited and sung it in all the civilized countries of the world. Mrs. Carney's husband, who was a Universalist minister, died at Galesburg in 1871.

EASTER AND THE SPRINGTIME.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"Ah, the lights burn low, but the lilies shining
Fragrant and fair where the shadows play
Teach me to love and live, unrepining,
For humanity's Christ has risen today."
—Lilian Whiting.

Beside the religious significance of the Easter time which is felt by the Christian world, there is always something of hope and inspiration in the very atmosphere, something that speaks of the renewal of life apart from the beautiful story of the risen Lord.

It is, I think, the season of the year when everything is waking to new experiences, that brings this thrill of joy of which most people are more or less conscious. There is something in the outspringing upon the trees of the buds with their promise of blossom and fruitage, their whisper of the beautiful garment in which they will soon enfold the branches, in the opening of the early flowers, the laying of the carpet of green upon the brown earth, that arouses in the human heart an energy in accord with nature's activity. It is as if some of the elixir of immortal youth had passed into all living things, bringing resurrection and renewal.

Singularly appropriate is it that the Easter festival should come at this season, for the earth is putting on its robes of rejoicing. One is reminded of some words of Emerson which almost seem to have been written with the thought of Easter, and with the vision of the beauty which spring brings to the earth, combined.

"These are days which are the carnival of the year. The angels assume flesh, and repeatedly become visible. The imagination of the gods is excited, and rushes on every side into form. Yesterday not a bird peeped; the world was barren, peaked and pining; today 'tis inconceivably populous; creation swarms and meliorates."

And yet Emerson would not have us set apart any day as better than all others. "Write it on your heart," he says, "that every day is the best day in the year." And it is true, inasmuch as each holds in itself all the forces, all the powers, all the possibilities of every other, the difference lying in what we have the desire and energy to make manifest.

"An everlasting Now reigns in nature, which hangs the same roses on our bushes which charmed the Roman and the Chaldaean in their hanging gardens." It is this Now which we have, that we are to make the most of, for it holds in its heart the future. We are storing then the pigments with which the coming days are to be colored.

Emerson does not mean, however, that there are not times when the deeper things of life come closer to the surface than at all others. They are what he called the "carnival days," of which Easter is one. It is only that we should remember that in the Now is every opportunity for growth toward the divine ideal which can ever be found, and therefore, we are not to wait for the tide setting thitherward to be stronger.

In Easter, with what it commemorates, lies the assurance of continued life, that there is no death for ourselves, or for those we love. It is only that "mortality and immortality go hand in hand for a while up many a steep hill, and into many a deep valley. They are strange comrades, but they get on very well together. When the right moment arrives they take a tender farewell of each other, and then we discover their several peculiarities and the curious difference between the two. The mortal is weary and worn. It has accomplished its task, its work is done, and it has deserved the rest it seeks. But the soul is not tired. It has just begun to recognize itself. It has plumed its wings for many a short flight and is ready to soar."

So wrote the Rev. George H. Hepworth, who has himself doffed the body to enter the more radiant life.

Whether we are churchmen or churchwomen or not; whether we believe in the divinity of Jesus as they believe or not; we can still receive the lessons of the season, its teaching of the renewal of life and energy in the sentient world emblematic of the need of renewed devotion to duty, of stronger desire towards the higher life, the perfect ideals. And the lesson is not for the one day alone, but for all the days which come after.

For the earnest one who sees in the glory and beauty of the advancing spring only another evidence that it is the same divine life seeking expression in every leaf and flower as dwells within himself, this lesson carries with it greater intensity, a deeper meaning. He will realize the omnipresence of the divine as never before. The singing of the birds will bring an added note of melody to his ear. The bursting of the bud into blossom will possess a new beauty in his sight. "A thousand times the variable wind plays, a thousand spectacles it brings, and each is the frame or dwelling of a new spirit."

With this understanding a new life is begun. Every duty, however insignificant, becomes important because it is a part of the universal plan. Neglected, it brings discord, inharmony; joyfully done because it is ours to do, and the guerdon is peace; is satisfaction.

"For only through duty's fulfilled completeness,
Through the daily task not refused, but done,
Shall we tread the way of divine sweetness,
And learn the meaning of victory won."

The Cozy Corner

On the Mooted Question of Large Families.

A Mother of Three Children writes from the fullness of her own experience probably as follows:

I do not wish to say anything against our President, for I think he is the right man in the right place, and it is all right for him to say that young men should marry and have families—if—they have the means to support them. It is easy for people with money and servants to write about such things, but they are not usually the ones that raise the large families (Roosevelt excepted).

Take for example, a young man with nothing but his two hands to earn a living with, probably earning a dollar, or a dollar and a half, a day, with a family as large as that of the President. How much comfort does that mother take, when she has to do all the housework from garret to cellar, besides making and mending for all those little ones? What time has she for rest or recreation?

If she has to have help in time of sickness, she must depend on the neighbors for it, for it is almost impossible to get servants in such a time, and there are very few girls who like to work where there are children.

The Secret of True Happiness.

A friend from Illinois writing to the Household asks if any of the members know anything about paralysis, and if they can suggest a remedy or cure for it; then sends her idea of true happiness in these three sentences:

True happiness is to be just what God would have me be.

To have good health.

And plenty of money with which to help others.

Hopeful Polly Seweth Carpet-rags.

This cheery contributor dropped her fascinating employment long enough to come in with a question or two as to the making of the time-honored floor-covering above mentioned. She says:

I wish to make twenty-five yards of carpet, so please tell me how many pounds of 'chain' it will take and how many pounds of rags. Also, how can I dye rags blue, brown, red, yellow and green so they will not fade. What acids shall I use, and how much to the pound?

A Tough Problem.

Out in Iowa they have troubles of their own evidently, as is witnessed by the plaint of this subscriber:

"Can any of your readers tell a man that is using his third set of teeth how to cook Hamburg steak so it will taste like beefsteak cooked in the usual way?

"I am much interester in getting a reply to this query, for our beef is all of the tough kind, as our best goes to Chicago."

Verily the beef must have been tough, since the third set of teeth has been necessary in masticating it!

'Tis Not a Rift Within the Lute,

But a stickiness on the organ frame that brings this friend into the circle for advice:

"I have an organ that had been oiled at one time, and became sticky, so that all dust and lint that touched it remained there. I varnished it, thinking that would remedy the trouble, but it is as gummy as ever. Will some one please tell me how to free it from all stickiness?"

If it is rubbed well with alcohol or turpentine to remove the stickiness, then washed thoroughly with soap and water and dried with a soft cloth or chamois, being finally rubbed with a mixture of one part sweet oil and two parts vinegar, it should come out "as good as new."

Concerning Kraut.

A good housewife sends these explicit directions for the manufacture of this savory relish:

Cut the cabbage on a kraut-cutter, and to three or four gallons of the shredded cabbage use a small handful of salt. Put it in a barrel or jar and pound until you can squeeze the juice out of it. Then add more cabbage and salt in the same proportion. I always make mine late in the fall and let it set by the fire until it begins to work, when I store it in a cool place.

If the kraut is too salt, it is possible to freshen it by soaking in water.—Mrs. E J. Mc.

E. J. R. sends a hymn taken from an old hymn-book printed more than fifty years ago. Its subject is "Prayer," and if space allowed its reproduction here doubtless many of the older Householders would recognize it as an old-time favorite.

"Dust Is Their Coverlet Cold."

Closing a poetical homily on "Dust," M. E. gracefully expresses herself: "The sunlight falls through the foliage of the old trees, on the floors of the deserted homestead, forming a grand mosaic of checkered light; the gleam incarnading the mass of dust which it touches, and the shadows dyeing the remainder in gloomy black. From the arched windows the spider weaves its silken veil, and, looking through its powdered meshes, far toward the woodland is seen the glimmer of the white stones which mark the resting-place of those who once gazed from this very casement."

O Master, let me walk with Thee
In lowly paths of service free;
Tell me Thy secret; help me bear
The strain of toil, the fret of care.

Help me the slow of heart to move
By some clear, winning word of love;
Teach me the wayward feet to stay,
And guide them in the homeward way.

Teach me Thy patience; still with Thee
In closer, dearer company,
In work that keeps faith sweet and strong,
In trust that triumphs over wrong.
—Washington Gladden.

Valentine Inventor.

Miss Esther Howland, of Worcester, Mass., who invented the modern valentine in 1849, never married and died some ten years ago. The Springfield Republican recalls the fact that she was a graduate of Mount Holyoke seminary, and her father had a small bookstore and bindery. She sought to add a new feature to the business and her method is thus described:

Miss Howland took stiff letter paper, scalloped and fringed the edges, cut heart-shaped holes in the corners, glued colored pictures that came with raisins and tea and such things, on this, put borders of lace paper that was used on the inside edges of fancy boxes then as today, around the pictures, and hand-painted little verses on them.

The valentines found ready purchasers, and soon business men in New York and other cities began to order them for the next year. Four girls were hired to assist in making the valentines. Pictures and embossed paper were bought, paper lace, tinsel, and other things were secured and a big supply was made up. Enameled pictures from Germany were procured and original designs invented and ordered printed. The scissors were put aside for dies, which cut designs with one blow. It soon appeared that Miss Howland had developed a real business which has grown into an establishment employing 350 people. It is said that more sentimental valentines are made in Worcester than in all the other manufactories of the country put together.

Here, There, Everywhere.

In cleaning your nickel-plated plumbing, try rubbing it with a woolen cloth wet in gasoline, instead of whiting or any other preparation. It will clean much easier and more satisfactorily, but be sure there is no fire in the room and leave the window open until the fumes of the gasoline have all escaped.

A nice idea for entertaining an invalid who finds the time hanging heavily is to have twelve of her most intimate friends send a package, or a letter to her on some particular day; it may be an anniversary, or not, only have them all at one time. Wrap each package and mark them at the hour each is to be delivered, beginning with the first hour of the day when the invalid is ready to see it. If flowers are sent they should be given first. Then at each hour present her with another gift, or remembrance, and in this way her pleasure will be continued through the twelve hours of the day. In one instance where the invalid had no appetite, she was induced to eat by having a dainty little lunch sent in by one of her friends as a surprise, and in the unwonted interest she felt in expecting her "hourly messages" she developed quite an appetite for the "refreshments" that were served between hours.

Hot salt water drank when one is troubled with a sick stomach will produce relief at once; the water must be as hot as it can be taken, unless it is desirable to produce vomiting; in that case use it luke-warm. Ice and salt in a small bag, placed at the base of the neck will relieve severe headache, and salt swallowed, or sniffed up the nose, will stop hemorrhage of the lungs and nosebleed. Indigestion after eating nuts, or other greasy substances, can usually be removed by eating a teaspoonful of salt; and salt should be eaten with nuts and apples by those who are subject to indigestion.

Placing a cloth wet with kerosene in the bottom of the clock-case will sometimes answer as a cleaner for the works. The fumes of the oil rising loosen the particles of dirt on the wheels and it will drop on the cloth and be easily removed.

Adding a little muriatic acid to the water in a stained bowl in the bath-room and allowing it to stand for five minutes, then washing with a stiff brush, will remove every bit of the stain and leave the bowl beautifully white and clean.

For a bad complexion in the spring, take a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal in a little honey for three nights in succession; follow this on the fourth night with a cathartic to remove the charcoal from the system and you will find after two or three trials that you feel better, look better, and, consequently, are better, for this simple treatment.

A very dainty dressing table can be made from the frame of a wornout sewing machine table. Remove the head and all machinery and the treadle fixtures, fill the opening on the top of the table, made by the removal of the head, with a fitted board; paint, or enamel, the iron frame work, and cover the top with a piece of white oilcloth. Over this place a fancy cover to match the furnishings of the room, and you will have a very dainty table; the drawers should be left to hold the combs, brushes and other toilet accessories.

Mix one-half pint of bay rum, two ounces of glycerine, the strained juice of two lemons and a few drops of rose water. Bottle and keep on the shelf where it will be handy to use after you have washed dishes, rub a little on your hands each time you wash and at night before retiring, and you will have soft white hands, free from roughness or chaps, even though you are obliged to do your own work.

In some families when there is a wedding, it is desired to keep one of the wedding cakes for some future anniversary. This is done in various ways, the most common one being to first wrap the cake in parrafine paper and then enclose it in a closely covered tin box. A cake kept in this way was recently cut on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the original wedding day, and found to be very good, except that it was a little hard. A friend writing from Maine, tells us that at her wedding, a heavy paper box was sprinkled over the bottom for about an inch in thickness, with granulated sugar, the cake set in the middle of this and the box then filled with sugar, completely covering the cake. The box was then wrapped in heavy brown paper and placed on a shelf in the attic. It was opened on the tenth anniversary and found to be as moist and fresh as on the day it was packed away. The writer thinks that time would have no bad effect upon cakes kept in this manner.

Always add a pinch of soda when cooking canned tomatoes. In making cream tomato soup, add the soda just before you do the cream, otherwise the soup will be apt to curdle, and serve the soup—all cream soups—as soon as the milk, or cream is added.

If the maple syrup shows signs of fermenting, pour it into a preserving kettle, add one teaspoonful of butter to each quart of syrup and let it come to the boiling point, but not boil. After this it will keep indefinitely and the flavor is in no wise impaired.

MAPLE SUGAR RECIPES.

Maple Sugar Caramel Filling.

One cupful maple sugar, melted over hot water, one cupful "C" sugar, four tablespoonfuls sweet cream, two tablespoonfuls butter and two teaspoonfuls extract of vanilla. Boil until it strings or sinks in a cupful of cold water, and spread between layers of cake as a filling.

Maple Nut.

Two cupfuls grated maple sugar, and one-half cupful sweet cream boiled together until it ropes; take from the fire and stir into it one cupful of broken walnut meats, pour into a buttered shallow tin and when partially cool, mark into squares. This is a most delicious sweet to serve with salted wafers at afternoon tea.

Maple Caramels.

Take of maple sugar and yellow coffee sugar, each one and a half pounds. Boil until it snaps, and slowly add one cupful of cream; boil until brittle when add one-half pound of butter; boil once more until brittle, pour into greased tins and when nearly cold cut into squares. This requires considerable time and care to make, but it is simply delicious when done.

Maple Sugar Sauce.

Break one pound of maple sugar into a basin, add one pint of water and let it boil five minutes. If a heavier syrup is desired, use less water. Serve with griddle cakes or any kind of a pudding calling for a hot sauce.

Both Were Shocked.

Little Elsie was a faithful attendant at Sunday school, and had listened earnestly when plans for a coming Christian Endeavor convention were discussed, her interest increasing to enthusiasm over the mysterious affair when she learned that her auntie was to attend as a delegate.

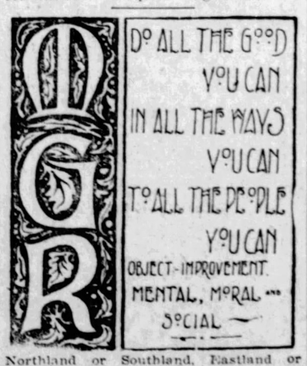
Coming into the library one day, auntie saw the little maid busily engaged in writing a letter to a cousin with whom she kept up a juvenile correspondence. She scrawled industriously for a moment, then stopped. There was a puzzled expression on her fat, ink-stained face, as she dangled her short legs and wriggled uncomfortably on her high perch.

"Auntie," she said, "how do you spell 'devil'?"

"Oh, Elsie," said her auntie, "I am shocked! Why are you using such a word as that in your letter? Nice little girls never say such things!"

It was Elsie's turn to be shocked.

"Why, auntie," she cried, "I'm only telling her about the Christian and devil convention!"—Harper's Magazine.



Northland or Southland, Eastland or Westland, Where Home and Friends are, that Land is best.

The "Southland" had the floor of the Merry-Go-Round this morning, and Miss Prudence feels that her boys and girls from the south understand fully the pride of home and country expressed in their letters:

"Oriental Pearl," a newcomer from West Virginia, writes: My home is in a cove among the hills of the little Mountain State, and would probably seem a very lonely place for some of you, as there is not much going on, but it is a very dear spot to me, for my father and mother and brother are here; therefore, I try to be cheerful and make those around me happy. For:

"Why should we keep for others,
Each pleasant word or jest,
And save our gruffest manners
For those who love us best!"

As for making good resolutions, I think it a good plan to make only one at a time, and live up to the standard we set ourselves until we have entirely conquered our weakness in this especial line. Then make another resolution, and carry it out in the same manner.

"Pluto" writes:—Responding to the invitation to tell about our homes, I send a description of the town in which I live. Situated among the hills of Southern Indiana, and in one of its many creek valleys, nature has blessed it with the groves and springs that bring rest to the overworked and health to the diseased. From the southeast flows a creek through fertile fields and farms, and tumbling down the hills to join it comes a little stream fed from the springs on the side of the hills. Further north, the creek makes a turn to the west, and looking from my school room window, around the horizon in every direction extend the wood crowned hills.

To the northwest the immense hotel rears its eight-story height, rendering the intervening business houses and dwellings small in comparison, while up the southwest valley are clustered the cottages of the laborers.

All streets seem to lead to the hotel grounds, which are the pride of the towns-people and the admiration of every guest. Sometimes, if you wish, I will describe the hotels and grounds of this "Carlsbad of America."

Miss Prudence is sure the M. G. R.'s will 'wish" for that description, whenever "Pluto" has leisure to send it to them. Meanwhile, "Brunette," from Tennessee, has a few remarks to make:

Some of you have grown very enthusiastic in describing your western homes, so here hails one from East Tennessee, "The Switzerland of America," with its beautifully diversified landscape. It is the home of the descendants of the purest type of the great Anglo-Saxon race. I am proud of the Volunteer State, and more than proud of its past, and the part its citizens have played in our national history.

Ever since the first settlers marched to King's mountain and helped to gain the victory which turned the tide in the Revolutionary war, our boys have always been the first to the front. What state can boast of more nobler patriots than our John Sevier, James Robertson, Davy Crockett, Andrew Jackson, Admiral Farragut, and many other less widely known characters?

The word-picture portrayed in our state song is unexcelled. "America" and "Old Tennessee" are sung by the school children all over the state.

OLD TENNESSEE.
Tune: Beulah Land.

"The land of pure and balmy air,
Of streams so clear and skies so fair;
Of mountains grand and fountains free,
The lovely land of Tennessee.

CHORUS.

O Tennessee! Fair Tennessee!
The land of all the earth for me;
I stand upon thy mountains high,
And hold communion with the sky,
And view the glowing landscape o'er,
Old Tennessee forevermore!

Awake my harp with tuneful string,
And of thy lovely country sing;
From east to west the chorus be,
God bless our dear old Tennessee!

Another child of Tennessee (a son this time) is no less hearty in his admiration for his native state, being "Omega," his letter properly ends the Column for the week:

"Jess MacDonald" certainly did credit to his state in his description of life in old Oregon and the Willamette Valley, and I suppose, in order to keep in line, I must talk awhile of the "dearest spot" on earth to me. My home town nestles at the foot of the Chilhowie Mountains, and is a prosperous little city of about 3,000 inhabitants. No better schools can be found in the south than ours, and this is naturally a very healthy place, situated between two mountains whose exhilarating breezes fan our cheeks in the summer time and "stir the heart that beats too slow."

Our summer and autumn seasons are very beautiful. Standing upon one of our purple mountain tops, one may feast his eyes on the weirdly picturesque scenery below. To view a sunrise or sunset from one of the highest peaks is delightful. In the early morning to see the sun reach out slender rosy fingers toward the eastern clouds, is a scene never to be forgotten. Then it is that one realizes that "every cloud has a silver lining," for as the rays are cast full upon them they all turn to silver.

And then, when old Sol softly pillows his head to rest, nothing can be seen save the dark red where the hill has come down, and it seems to make "twilight visible." To me the Tennessee knobs are beautiful. I love her hills; each crest and ravine holds beauty for my eyes.

Banner Puzzlers

For March.

New Work—Hawkeye.
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Kensington, Conn., in 1795, and died at Hazel Green, Wis., in 1858. He was a gifted and many-sided man; a graduate of the Yale Medical School, and later, a surgeon in the army. He was stationed at West Point as professor of chemistry, but finding he had less leisure than he had expected, he resigned in 1825, and spent the succeeding year in Boston doing literary work. His love for his native land amounted to a perfect passion, and he was one of the staunchest advocates for human freedom throughout the world. His most popular poem, "New England," is known wherever the English language is spoken, and was written more than seventy years ago, being inspired by Webster's eulogium of Massachusetts in the Senate in 1830.

HAWKEYE.

2.—LEGERDEMAIN.

Change "cake" to "tart" in three moves.
Change "feet" to "head" in three moves.
Change "cent" to "dime" in four moves.
Change five to nine in three moves.
Change six to ten in three moves.

HENRY.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A lady has two silver cups, and only one cover for both. The first cup weighs 16 ounces, and when it is covered it weighs three times as much as the second cup; but when the second cup is covered it weighs four times as much as the first. What is the weight of the second cup, and of the cover?

METTA.

4.—HALF SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X
X X X
X X
X

1.—A king of Edom.
2.—A minor prophet.
3.—A Spanish title.
4.—Like, similar.
5.—A consonant.

W. C. MOLLETT.

5.—QUERY.

Who can explain the meaning of the word "knot" as applied to the distance made by a vessel?

DODE.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"There is a lust in man no charm can tame.
Of loudly publishing his neighbor's shame;
On eagle's wings, immortal, scandals fly,
While virtuous actions are but born and die."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of April 2.

1.—James Buchanan.
2.—"Father of Waters."
3.—$8.00.
4.—Words forming square: Lima, Iran, mast, ants.
5.—"Bucentaur" was the name given to a galley about 100 ft. long by 21 in width, on its lower deck were 22 banks of oars, manned by 168 rowers, and on its upper deck was accommodation for the illustrious visitors who sometimes came aboard. It was only used once a year, when the Doge of Venice wedded the Adriatic, when a splendid water procession was formed with the Doge and other chief notables in the Bucentaur, and other distinguished persons in gondolas and feluccas; when the vessels arrived at the mouth of one of the channels opening into the Adriatic, the Doge dropped a ring into the water, saying: "We wed thee with this ring in token of our true and perpetual sovereignty." The ceremony was performed on Ascension Day, and arose out of a privilege conffered by the Pope on the Dodge in 117? because of a splendid victory gained by the Venetians over the Emperor Frederic Barbarosso.
6.—Greene wrote:
"A mind content, both crown and kingdom is."

Chat.

Charles Buchanan, a new boy, W. P. E., an "old one," and Helen, a long-absent but always remembered pupil of the Cademy, recited correctly today.

To the first, the Schoolmistress extends a hearty invitation to come as often as convenient; to the second she says that the A. P. Wood problem has been critiqued more or less, though some of the pupils agreed with the author.

To the third, "Fair Helen," she would remark that never was pupil more welcome, for you bring back a cheery memory of "Auld Lang Syne."

ONE OF THE JOYS

She's just a tiny tot.
Not much larger than a dot,
But she fills the whole world full of joy for me.
And at night when work is o'er,
She meets me at the door,
Dancing funny little jig steps in her glee.

Then she snuggles in my arms,
Oh, she has a way that charms,
And her greeting to me always is the same.
She winks her bright blue eyes,
In pretended great surprise,
And she says, "Why, darling daddy is you came?"

THE FROG AND THE TOAD

Who has not seen a hoptoad and cried out,
"Hop, hop, hoptoad; hop, hop away.
Should a hoptoad cross your path
You must neither look nor laugh,
Lest bad luck end the day."

He is a true and tried friend, is the ugly but amiable little beast whose broad, affable countenance, supported on two intoed bowlegs, is a familiar sight on warm, damp evenings in summer time.

He has a cousin of even more grotesque appearance. This toad, known as the spade-footed toad, or "digger toad," is the happy possessor of two hind feet, both of which are provided with a shovel to dig with. He is very joyous, and his throat is fitted out with a voice so loud that it produces "sounds equal to an ordinary steam whistle." Imagine a marsh concert of digger toads!"

These toads, while having a splendid feast of insects all summer, do not enjoy winter time very much. They have no heavy fur overcoats or feather ulsters, and must hunt out a corner in a cellar or a crevice in the rocks and roll themselves into a ball of shavings, paper or earth. Cold comfort, yet there is consolation, too, in the thought that their arch enemy, the puff adder, or blow snake, is in a similar predicament and has troubles of his own. In the cold days of October a hoptoad may sit up and stare a snake out of countenance, whereas during summer time all toads go about with a haunting fear of finding themselves in a snake's stomach before they are much older.

But the digger toad is safe at any time, for he lives beneath the surface, as a rule, digging out a burrow and having a good laugh at the snakes all the time. In winter he just buries himself and curls up in a sleepy ball, knowing that Jack Frost has little chance of freezing him. Sometimes, however, he never wakes up, for a severe frown on the part of Jack Frost freezes the earth solid for a foot or more down when there is considerable water present.

Then there is the consideration of drink. No creature can stand to lose its daily drink, even if it goes weeks without food. "I must have my morning draught of sparkling spring water," says the toad, "even if all the dear little flies are out of season now," and, indeed, if one omits his drink, from choice or necessity, many times he becomes parched, then his throat rattles a bit, and he dries up like a leaf or a rose petal in a hot sun. So you may be sure he selects a damp corner to pass the winter in; and of all the winter apartments that a toad may find to choose from, the deep underground cellar is the finest. These are usually overcrowded, and of course rents go up in consequence. The only trouble is, it is hard to get to sleep in such a crowded place, and if you don't sleep, you freeze, unless the cellar has a furnace in it or is near another that has.

Those unfortunate hoptoads that are some distance from protecting rocks and cellars have a way of getting under a deep pile of leaves or sticks and then digging out a hole in the soft mould beneath. Thus they form a comfortable bed, with sheets made of dead ferns and a coverlid of leaves and sticks.

The frogs who are well represented in our woods and marshes and vary in size from the tiny tree frog one inch long to bullfrogs eight times as large, have been the innocent cause of much mystery and superstition. Did you ever see a summer shower of frogs? No? Well, there are persons who stoutly assert that they have seen frogs fall from a cloud by thousands! I will explain how that happens later. Then there are numerous story-tellers who assure you they have found frogs inside of hard nebbles which are certainly two thousand years old. One man even tried putting frogs into stones, but of course that did not succeed. No, the truth is a frog must eat, drink and breathe like any other creature, and while I shall not deny the stories, you must not think for a moment they are possible. There are always explanations of such things, and they all depend on the habits frogs have of creeping into holes at the approach of cold weather.

The little white throated tree-frog, who when he sits on a tree flattened against gray lichen becomes gray, while in the green grasses below he is green or gray green, is a most unsatisfactory and annoying singer. Very often he will creep into the house and get between the rafters, where his "peep, peep," rings shrilly through the room all winter. When he cannot enjoy a winter open eyed in a house he goes to sleep deep in a hollow tree, near the roots, among the snails and toadstools.

His fate in the springtime is very doubtful, for if he awakens and comes out feeling happy he is sure to begin peeping. Then Mr. Watersnake is liable to climb the tree and eat the little frog in one bite. If he escapes Mr. Watersnake, then Mr. Blacksnake awaits him on his first visit to see how the flowers are coming on. And if he escapes Mr. Blacksnake he is lucky indeed.

The bullfrog, the alderman of the pond, with his stolid disposition, large, indifferent eyes and deep voice, is fortunate in one way. He is generally much too large for anything to make a meal of, unless it be an alligator or a hungry country boy. There are not many alligators wild around New York, however, and a quick dive defeats the efforts of the boys. As the grasses become dry and the leaves fall from the trees, the bullfrog prepares for winter. This consists in eating as much as he possibly can, and becoming fat, heavy and sleepy. Before the mud has become too hard to dig in the bullfrogs—and following their example, all the other water frogs—bury themselves in the soft mud at the bottom of the ponds or along the edges, where the lack of air does not seem to trouble them. Perhaps the oldest frog hypnotizes the others, and then tells them they are in a warm bed of softest mud and are all asleep. Perhaps he sings them to sleep with his melodious "honk onk-onk."

The wood frog, which you meet in the damp, swampy woods and recognize by his copper-colored hand on each hind leg, is a very wise frog. He does not like deep water nor does he like dry land. So he "splits the difference" by living in a marsh. Now he is not so foolhardy a fellow as his aquatic relatives of the pond, and when winter comes he does not run the risk of drowning or of having to wait in the springtime for the ice to thaw away. No, he "takes a header" only into the nearest soft spot, beneath a "trussock" of grasses, and very often creeps into a snake hole, which is very bold and risky proceeding. However, the average wood frog survives until summer time and the joy of living again returns, when he is usually first out, peeping away long before the snakes or turtles have opened their eyes or so much as yawned.

And now to return to the toad. He is also about early in spring time, ready for the flights of beetles and May flies. The toad's eggs are laid in the damp corners of cellars or in rocky places, and in a few weeks many thousands of tiny little toads have been born and are hopping toward the sunshine. As damp weather hastens their growth, they usually appear on cloudy days, and the first bit of sunlight calls out an army of tiny hopping toads. These cover sidewalks and gardens, and give rise to stories of "showers of toads."

Lately of Vassar college and the owner of a fortune of $100,000, Miss Marian Fargus Woolman, of Burlington, N. J., has given up her home and friends to become a member of the Salvation Army. Miss Woolman is the daughter of the late George H. Woolman.

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HANNA TALKS ON LABOR

Senator Preaches the Doctrine of the Brotherhood of Man.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 14.—Senator Marcus A. Hanna was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce last night. About five hundred covers were laid. Senator Hanna discussed "Capital and Labor," speaking at length. He said that in the great struggles between the two, the advantage was always with the employer, who is oftimes selfish in maintaining his position.

Mr. Hanna then went into the history of the Civic Federation and discussed its work.

"Conciliation, prevention of hostility is the one object sought by this organization, and not once has it failed," declared the speaker.

The senator preached the equality of man. "I stand," he declared, "on the broad platform that in this great brotherhood of men we are all equal. I stand on the platform that every man who has the power to do service to his municipality, state and nation and to his Maker owes it to himself to use that power to its fullest extent to do that which will produce the best for humanity."

Senator Hanna asserted his faith in the future of both capital and labor in their individual and mutual relations. He referred to the prosperity of the country and said with a continuance of a good understanding between the representatives of labor and capital he could see no reason why prosperity should not continue.

CARNEGIE ON CANADA.

Toronto, April 11.—"Canada and the United States shall be one nation" is the prophetic note of a letter from Andrew Carnegie in his reply to an invitation to attend a demonstration of Canadian-born persons from all parts of the continent to be held in July. Mr. Carnegie says:

"Any movement such as that which you describe moves me deeply. The oftener people of the old home and the new gather together and the better they know each the sooner will come that day, which I am certain is to come, when they will be united and insure the peace and prosperity of the world.

"That the people of Canada and of the United States and of Great Britain are to remain divided, talking of boundaries and military forces on one side or the other to protect one from the other, is not to be thought of. Some day they will come together and move together in all international affairs. Indeed, they will not be different nations. They will be one politically, as they are racially."

Medical men in session at Indianapolis seek to enlist interest of boards of health in an agitation for noiseless car wheels.

CHING PROMOTED.

Interesting News Items Concerning the Dowager Empress.

Pekin, April 13.—Prince Ching, president of the foreign office, has been appointed grand secretary, in succession to the late Yunz Lu.

The dowager empress has issued an edict repealing the comprehensive stamp taxation scheme which Yuan-Shi-Kai, governor of the province of Chi-Li, was about to inaugurate throughout this province. The edict assigns the poverty of the people as the reason for the repeal of the scheme, but it is believed Yuan-Shi-Kai's enemies procured it for the purpose of crippling his proposed reforms. One of the contemplated effects of the proposed plan would have been to secure honest returns of taxes collected and to deprive minor officials of large perquisities.

The degree of the dowager empress' solicitude for the poverty of the people is evidenced by the costly junket she is taking. The court will return from its visit to the western tombs Wednesday and will sojourn at the hunting park.

A short railrad is being built between the main line and the park, to convey the crown princess of Bavaria Maria Theresa, who is visiting Pekin, to the park for an audience with the dowager empress.

TROUBLES IN CHINA.

Victoria, B. C., April 9.—The steamer Victoria, which has arrived from the Orient, brought news that a party of Manchurians and Koreans who are in the employ of the Russian government, and Russian troops, have massacred the Chinese garrison of Cha-Kusih on the Yalu river. Russian officers from Moukden have proceeded to the locality.

News comes from Chih-Li of a Boxer rising in that province. Yuan Shih Kai, the governor, is endeavoring to put down the movement. A rising occurred at Kulien Shsien, and on troops being sent to the scene a battle occurred in which there was large loss of life. Ten of the principal Boxers, among whom were eight women, were captured and beheaded.

In Japanese papers received by the recent mails, stories were given of rumors current at Dalny and Khaibi, of impending war between Russia and Japat.

Rebels to Attack Fez.

Madrid, April 14.—Advices received here from Fez, Morocco, say the rebel Babyle tribesmen have left Tazza to attack Fez.

THE WIZARD OF PARIS.

Strange Being Who Throws Others Under His Spell By a Mere Glance of the Eye.

This is a picture of Svengall, the great hypnotist of Paris, who hypnotized Trilby, a simple country girl, and made of her the greatest singer in the world and the sensation of Paris. According to the story, the photograph alone of this weird-looking gentleman was sufficient to throw his beautiful subject into the hypnotic trance. See how long you can look his picture full in the eye without feeling a strange sensation creeping over you. This simple test will give you an idea of the wonderful fascination of the hypnotic eye. Hypnotism is the most wonderful, mysterious and powerful force in all the world. But it is not at all necessary to look like Svengall in order to exert the strange and magic power over others. Anybody who can read and write can become a hypnotist and accomplish all that Svengali ever did and more. You can now master this fascinating science at your own home. By a few hours' study you can learn all about the secrets, methods, uses and wonders of the hypnotic trance. You can surprise and mystify all your friends by placing anyone you wish under this weird and magic spell, and compel them to see, think, feel and act precisely as you wish. You can sway the minds of others, perform the most wonderful feats and create fun and amusement for hours at a time. You can do a thousand amazing things that other people can not do and make yourself famous in a week's time. If you want to make money, you can do so by giving entertainments, curing disease, or teaching the art to others. These are three sure and easy ways to win a fortune. Why be poor? Why work for others when you can master this money-making profession so easily? Investigate now. It costs nothing to find out all about it. Prof. Harraden, the world-renowned Hypnotist, has issued a large and elegant FREE BOOK, entitled, "A Key to the Mysteries of Hypnotism," and anybody can get a copy of it without one cent of cost, merely for the asking. Simply send for it by letter or postal, and it will be sent you free and prepaid by return mail. It is the most beautiful, interesting and valuable book ever published. It contains hundreds of beautiful pictures, and is a marvel of elegance and splendor. The cover is a gem of art and the printing and other features are simply perfect. Best of all, this charming book tells you just how to become a hypnotist. Every secret and mystery is here explained in the simplest language, and you are amazed to find that you can master all these powers yourself and wield the subtle forces of mind as well as any operator in the land. You are also shown how you may heal the sick, relieve pain, cure bad habits, give sleep to the restless and comfort to the sorrowing. And for yourself, as this Free Book shows, you can win promotion, social and business standing, increase of trade, the influence, friendship or love you most desire, and, in short, all that is needed to make you rich, esteemed and happy as long as life lasts. This book also treats fully on Personal Magnetism, Magnetic Healing and kindred subjects, and how to cure yourself of any pain, ache or disease. In spite of its great value and precious contents, this book is free to you—free as any gift ever held out by a generous hand. There is no cost, no charge whatever. Simply write for it and it will be sent by next mail, all charges paid. Don't send any money, not ever a stamp, but send your name and address TODAY.

Prof. L. A. Harraden, Dep. 40, Jackson, Mich.

BACOLOD TAKEN.

Moro Stronghold Captured by Americans Under Capt. Pershing.

Manila, April 10.—Captain Pershing's force captured Bacolod, Island of Mindanao, Wednesday, killing a hundred Moros and wounding many others. Three Americans were wounded.

Bacolod has been the main Moro stronghold whose chief has openly defied the American troops. Months have been spent in an endeavor by Capt. Pershing to obtain a peaceful submission by the sultan and his dattos, but they have remained defiant.

Manila, April 11.—The investment of Bacolod, Island of Mindanao, which was captured by Capt. Pershing's forces after a fight in which a hundred Moros were killed, occupied three days. The final assault was made at noon Wednesday. Desperate fighting took place inside the forts. Seven cannon were captured and eleven Americans (not three, as previously cabled), were wounded, a few of them seriously. It is probable that all the Americans will recover.

The column approached Bacolod early on Monday, and found new forts, which had been a year under construction, flying battle flags. The Moros did not wait to be attacked, but fired a volley, which wounded two Americans. Capt. Pershing then decided to bombard the fortifications, and McNair's and Gatley's batteries took up positions, and shelled the forts and work until Wednesday morning, the infantry and cavalry supporting the attack. Many of the Moros left the forts on Monday and Tuesday nights, and escaped in boats on the lake. The assault on Wednesday was carefully prepared. The column carried forward a bamboo bridge, on which the troops crossed the moat under fire, and afterwards scaled the walls. The fighting inside the forts was most desperate. Sixty dead Moros were found inside the walls, and forty were killed in the trenches.

The whereabopts of the Sultan of Bacolod is not known. He is believed to have escaped Monday night.

Major General Davis reached Pantar, North Lanay, yesterday. He is in communication with Capt. Pershing, and has forwarded supplies to Marahin, which is the destination of Pershing's column.

Davis' Report of the Battle.

Washington, April 11.—Gen. Davis has cabled a report of Capt. Pershing's attack upon the Moro fortress at Bacolod, in which he says:

"The Bacolod Moros have persistently defied us since we reached the lake, and have kept war flags flying over their forts. When Capt. Pershing approached the fort last Monday, he was fired upon, and two men were severely wounded. There was nothing left but to overcome the resistance.

"Previous stories of situation, careful preparation and disposition, accounts for the small loss to our troops, so ably commanded by Capt. Pershing. He has moved forward to complete his exploration and visit the Friendlies, his objective point being Marahui, where I have forwarded supplies from Pantar, near the outlet to lake. DAVIS."

MAKES THE DEAF HEAR.

New York, April 13.—The acousticon or artificial ear, which has just been perfected, is declared to be one of the most wonderful inventions of the age. By its use persons who have been deaf from childhood are made to hear. Mr. Hutchinson, the inventor, has made it so that the instrument not only collects

THE ARTIFICIAL EAR.

sound, but in turn modulates and emphasizes it. It is capable of 280 major and 2,800 minor adjustments so that it can be fitted to many conditions of deafness.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

London, April 8.—Parliament adjourned today for the Easter holidays.

During the usual discussion of foreign affairs prior to adjournment, Premier Balfour referred to the Balkan situation. He said the saving feature was the cordial co-operation of Austra and Russia with the view of improving the condition of the Christians. These two powers were more directly interested than any others, and what could not be accomplished by them, could not be done at all. If the task was too difficult for them, he had feeble hopes that the other signatories of the Berlin treaty, anxious as they were to end the intolerable state of things, would be able to devise any cure for the sore disease afflicting that portion of the Turkish empire. The government, Mr. Balfour continued, was considering British officers to accompany the Turkish troops engaged in the suppression of disorders, with the view of acquiring some guarantee that no excesses were committed.

SIOUX LIKE ROOSEVELT.

Bismarck, N. D., April 8.—Standing in the private office of Gov. White, at the state capitol, yesterday afternoon, President Roosevelt received the assurance of the friendship and support of the great Sioux Indian tribe and similar assurances from the chiefs of the Mandans and Grosventres. Twenty of the most distinguished chieftains of the tribes had come from their agencies to see the "Great Father" and to assure him of their support and good will. There were many famous Indians in the assemblage. John Grass, the orator and chief justice of the Sioux, made the presentation of the tribes' good will in a translation of the address, which had been agreed upon in council of the chiefs. At the same time Grass presented the President a peace pipe of beautifully carved pipe stone, in token of the good will and friendship of the Indians. Among the chiefs present were Red Tomahawk, the Indian who killed Sitting Bull at the time of the uprising in the early '90's; Red Fish, one of the hereditary leaders of the Sioux; Black Bull, Standing Bear, Crow Ghost, Cross Bear, and other Sioux chiefs.

"We have been treated well by the good Great Father," said Grass, "and we hope he will again be Great Father when his time is over." Water, chief of the Mandan Indians, also presented written assurances of the good will of his people. "Tellhim," said President Roosevelt through the interpreter, "that I am glad to see him. The Mandan Indians have always done well." Then the wrinkled old chieftains grasped the President's hand and solemnly grunted their approval.

M. Revoil, governor general of Algeria, causes a sensation in French political circles by resigning his office.

Syphilis or Blood Poison.

A Wonderful New Discovery Has Been Made that Cures the Blood Poison that Makes Ulcers and Copper-Colored Spots and Eats Flesh, Bone and Hair

The Illustrations Above Plainly Show What This Grand Discovery Will Do in From 10 to 20 Days.

No matter how bad your case of blood poison may be, no matter in what stage of syphilis you may be, we can cure you quickly and permanently. We have treated cases with the legs drawn up over onto the chest, the body covered with ulcers, the hair gone, the internal organs badly damaged, the brain affected, and the bones of the nose and throat involved. In two weeks the sores were dried and healed, the limbs had become flexible, and in a very short time the patient was completely cured.

A trial package, sufficient to convince the most skeptical, mailed free in plain wrapper. Write today. State Medical Institute, 4289 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

CROWN PRINCESS

Who Eloped Will Be Forgiven by Her Husband.

Paris, April 11.—Crown Princess Louise of Saxony, who eloped on December 11 with Andre Giron, the tutor of her children, and her husband, the crown prince of Saxony, are to be reunited next week, according to a despatch from Berlin.

The reconciliation is to be effected for the sake of the dynasty and the children of the royal pair. It is announced that the crown prince will visit the crown

princess at Salzbourg next week and that they will immediately be remarried. It is reported they have agreed to this course and have pledged each other not to refer to the past. A despatch from Salzbourg confirms the above, stating the reconciliation is complete.

A GERMANIC TRUST.

Berlin, April 9.—Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the Norwegian dramatist, politician and writer, has two-thirds of a page of the Tageblatt on one of his favorite ideas, an ethnological and political trust of all the Germanic people, in which he includes the United States, Germany, England, Austria, Scandinavia, Denmark, the Netherlands and Switzerland. Such an alliance, he claims, would impose peace on the world. Bjornson closes the development of his idea by a severe criticism of Prussia's treatment of the Danes, in Schleswig-Holstein, by trying to destroy their language and nationality.

CANAL PRIVILEGES.

London, April 9.—Negotiations are proceeding, according to the Birmingham Post, between the United States and Great Britain, with the object of obtaining certain privileges for British commerce in connection with the Panama canal when built. The Post says the concessions include opportunities for repairing and coaling ships and privileges helpful to the British squadrons in North Atlantic and West Indian waters in return for facilities to be granted to the United States navy.

WILL MAKE TROUBLE.

Constantinople, April 11.—The news of the death of M. Stchernbina, the Russian consul at Mitrovitza, European Turkey, who was shot by an Albanian sentinel recently, at that place, has greatly alarmed the authorities here, who, as a result, anticipate complications with Russia.

Consular reports from Monastir show that the anarchial conditions prevailing there are becoming more acute. Assassinations of both Christians and Mussulmans are increasing. In the district of Prileh during the past week no less than fifty Christians were killed by Mussulmans.

KING AND POPE.

London, April 13.—King Edward, who has 40,000,000 Roman Catholic subjects, does not wish to leave Rome without visiting the pope. But the Italian government is putting obstacles in his way which are now the object of diplomatic negotiations.

The king could not set out for the vatican from King Victor's palace, as the pope could not receive him, so an effort is being made to arrange it so that he will start from neutral ground, either the British embassy or the palace of Prince Gillstinian, who is an English peer with the title of Newburgh.

King Edward is especially anxious to show courtesy to the pope, because it would enhance his welcome in Ireland.

Flooded From the Sea.

Sydney, N. S., April 13.—Through a sluice cut from a dam made on the shore of the Atlantic ocean and opening into the old working, water is now pouring into the burning colliery No. 1, of the Dominion Coal company at the rate of nearly three and a half million gallons an hour. The pit is flooded up to the seventh level and there are four more levels to be flooded before the fire is reached. This will require an estimated four hundred and fifty million gallons of water. The depth of water today at the lower end of the pit was about one hundred and seventy feet and it is backed up toward the shaft to a distance of over 2,500 feet. It will take five more days to flood the mine to such an extent that the entire fire area is submerged.

Russian Consul Shot.

Constantinople, April 10.—M. Stcherbina, the Russian consul at Mitrovitza, who was shot by an Albanian sentinel there recently, is now dead. His death was erroneously reported several days ago.

BIG GUN BURST

On Board Battleship Iowa, With Loss of Life.

Pensacola, Fla., April 10.—A disastrous explosion occurred on board the battleship Iowa, while the vessel was at target practice in the gulf yesterday. The forward port 12-inch gun burst from the premature explosion of a shell, 12 feet of the piece outside the turret being demolished. Three men were killed and five injured, two seriously.

The killed are:

F. L. Berry, ordinary seaman, next of kin Mrs. Hattie Wilson, Las Vegas, N. M.

E. L. Purcell, landsman, next of kin Mrs. Ellen Purcell, 483 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

W. A. Keile, seaman, next of kin, A. Moore, St. Charles, Mo.

The injured are: G. Rothschild, coppersmith; I. O. Truesdell, landsman; Paul Gocht, quartermaster of the first class; F. Parrucker, gunner's mate of the third class.

The men killed or injured were on the second, or gun deck, at mess. Three pieces of the exploded gun, and weighing over a ton, passed downward through the spar deck, falling upon the men at mess, instantly killing the three named. All of the men were horribly mutilated. The heavy missiles, after passing through the gun deck, continued down to the third deck, where they came in contact with the armored deck, the heavy steel bringing them to a stop, thus saving the engineers and firemen who were at work below.

Although the upper decks were crowded with men, no one there was seriously injured.

The explosion occurred just as the mess call had been sounded. Firing was to have ceased after the shot for the dinner hour. The range had been set and the Iowa was steaming along at a speed of 12 knots an hour when Lieut. Reed, in charge of the forward 12-inch turret, gave orders to load and fire. The time fuse was cut for the range, the piece charged, breech closed and the word given to fire. Following the report of the gun there was a smothered noise as the shell exploded midway in the gun, and pieces of the bursted gun and shell were scattered broadcast. Three great holes were torn through the deck. Those who were below began coming on deck, some bloody and mutilated, while lying on the floor, crushed almost beyond recognition were the three unfortunate men. The Massachusetts, six miles distant, was signalled for aid, and one of the cutters put off with the surgeon and assistants. The wounded men were taken to the hospital and their injuries dressed. The dead were brought to Pensacola.

Some claim the explosion was caused by a defective shell, and others think that the frequent firming of the piece at Culebra during the winter, added to the work done here during the past ten days so strained the piece that the force of the charge burst the gun.

Washington, April 13.—Admiral Higginson's report to the navy department upon the fatal explosion on the Iowa last Thursday shows that a defective shell was not the cause. He says:

"I regret to inform the department of a sad accident which happened on board the Iowa, while at target practice today, at 12:30 p. m. When on her third shot from the port forward 12-inch gun, the muzzle blew off and the pieces from it penetrated the three decks underneath, killing three men and wounding four others. That portion of the ship was thoroughly wrecked. I have sent her to the navy yard for temporary repairs and burial of the dead, and I have to recommend that she be sent north for more permanent repairs. I enclose herewith a report from Captain Perry, giving the names of the killed and wounded. It does not appear that this accident was caused by the bursting of the shell as some witnesses stated that they saw the shell strike near the target. The inner tube presents a fracture, but on none of the pieces, into which the muzzle of the gun broke up are the groves indented or scored as in the case of a bursting shell. The gun, I am informed, has been fired 127 times previous to the discharge in which the explosion occurred."

LEAD AND ZINC PRODUCTION

New York, April 11.—If lead remains at present quotations there seems no reason to doubt that the production this year of the metal will reach record breaking figures. The lead mining industry in the United States may be said to embrace a wide area. Lead is found in the majority of the so-called mining states, and where the ore is not found in large quantities it is usually present as a by-product. Comparatively little lead is found in California, Oregon, Arizona, Nevada, South Dakota, Washington and Alaska. The largest lead producing territories outside the Coeur d'Alenes district in Idaho are Colorado, Utah, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin and Illinois. The gain in the lead ore production of Colorado and Utah since 1897 is nearly 100 per cent in each state.

In the Joplin-Galena district of Missouri and Kansas lead and zinc are rarely found alone. In the output zinc predominates. Lead, as distinguished from the zinc product, is treated at Joplin and the surrounding refineries instead of being shipped to the Kansas gas smelters or to the zinc works in Illinois and Wisconsin. The ore has been found at all depths, and, in fact, there is no uniformity of the deposits. In some properties the ore has been encountered at the grass roots, and again in others not until a depth of seeral hundred feet was reached was the ore formation struck.

The increased demand for lead, which has been generally felt for the last few years, led to the formation last year of the National Lead company. This company absorbed many of the producers in the west, and is credited with having a working agreement with the American Smelting & Refining company.

The last section of the United States to show large lead deposits is in Owen county, Ky. Whether this section is destined to become a large producer no one can as yet tell.

Emperor Receives St. Louis Agent.

Berlin, April 13.—Emperor William yesterday received in audience Dr. Lewald, the commissioner of Germany, to the St. Louis exposition and discussed with him matters pertaining to the fair. The commissioner sails from Bremen for New York tomorrow on board the North German Lloyd line steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II.

COOKING CONTEST

Right in the Family Kitchens.

The ladies have a champion interested in the betterment of family cooks.

$7,500.00 in cash has been donated by C. W. Post, Chairman of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., to be distributed between now and July next in 735 cash prizes to stimulate family cooks to better service.

Less burned and greasy meat, and potatoes; less soggy biscuits, cake, etc., and better coffee, Postum and tea is the motto.

The girls are to compete in the preparation of good, everyday dishes and in general cookery. Probably Grape-Nuts and Postum Coffee will come in for some attention incidentally, but the tests will be conducted under the daily direction of the housewife and 735 cooks will win varying cash prizes from $200.00 down to $5.00, no one is required to pay anything whatever to enter this contest and each winner will receive a large cerificate or diploma with the big Postum seal in gilt, a badge of distinction much to be sought after. Particulars can be had by addressing Cookery Dept. No. 473 of Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

WOMAN'S GENTLE NATURE CALLS FOR GENTLE TREATMENT

Delicately formed and gently reared, women will find, in all the seasons of their lives, as maidens, wives, or mothers, that the one simple, wholesome remedy which acts gently and pleasantly and naturally, and which may be used with truly beneficial effects, under any conditions, when the system needs a laxative, is—Syrup of Figs. It is well known to be a simple combination of the laxative and carminative principles of plants with pleasant, aromatic liquids, which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system when its gentle cleansing is desired.

Many of the ills from which women suffer are of a transient nature and do not come from any organic trouble and it is pleasant to know that they yield so promptly to the beneficial effects of Syrup of Figs, but when anything more than a laxative is needed it is best to consult the family physician and to avoid the old-time cathartics and loudly advertised nostrums of the present day. When one needs only to remove the strain, the torpor, the congestion, or similar ills, which attend upon a constipated condition of the system, use the true and gentle remedy—Syrup of Figs—and enjoy freedom from the depression, the aches and pains, colds and headaches, which are due to inactivity of the bowels.

Only those who buy the genuine Syrup of Figs can hope to get its beneficial effects and as a guarantee of the excellence of the remedy the full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co.—is printed on the front of every package and without it any preparation offered as Syrup of Figs is fraudulent and should be declined. To those who know the quality of this excellent laxative, the offer of any substitute, when Syrup of Figs is called for, is always resented by a transfer of patronage to some first-class drug establishment, where they do not recommend, nor sell false brands, nor imitation remedies. The genuine article may be bought of all reliable druggists everywhere at 50 cents per bottle.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

WROTE THE FAMOUS DECISION.

JUDGE AMOS M. THAYER

The above is a portrait of Judge Amos M. Thayer, of the United States court of appeals, who wrote the decision in the Northern Securities case.

Barbed & Smooth Wire

Write for our prices on 2 and 4 point Barbed Wire, painted and galvanized; also, 65,000 pounds

Smooth Galvanized Wire Shorts

Gauges, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14; Prices from $1.40 to $1.75 per hundred. Write for Catalogue No. 497

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
West 35th and Iron Sts., CHICAGO.

RED CROSS WAR.

Number of Prominent Members Suspended by Miss Barton.

New York, April 9.—Walter B. Phillips, a member of Clara Barton's inner board of control of the Red Cross society, has issued an announcement that the executive committee of the society has suspended from membership what is known as the Washington "minority," or those members who have been trying to oust Miss Barton from the presidency.

Among the Washingtonians suspended are: Gen. John M. Wilson, W. K. Van Reypen (surgeon general of the army), John W. Foster (former secretary of state), Harriet Blaine Beale (daughter of James G. Blaine), Annie Roosevelt Cowles (sister of the President), and ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert.

This formal notice of suspension was sent to each of the disciplined members:

"You are hereby notified that at meeting of the executive committee of the National Red Cross, held in New York, April 6, you were by vote of the executive committee suspended from membership and all privileges as a member, the charge against you being:

"First—That you have attempted to disrupt the organization.

"Second—That in a certain memorial sent to congress and known as House document No. 340, Fifty-seventh congress, second session, you have assumed an attitude unbecoming a member of the organization:

"You are hereby notified to appear before the legislative committee at a time and place to be agreed upon later, and show cause why said suspension should not be permanent.'

In the public announcement Mr. Phillips says: "This aggressive policy has been adopted in order to end the persistent attempt to discredit Miss Barton and disrupt the Red Cross Society. The efforts of the minority to force the retirement of Miss Barton have proved absolutely futile and have not met with the support of the public.

"Among Miss Barton's supporters are such men as William T. Wardwell, who was chairman of the New York Red Cross Society during the Spanish-American war, raising $300,000 for Red Cross work in Cuba, and who has since established the Red Cross Hospital in this city.

"It is now proposed that the society shall take up the work of extending the organization throughout the entire country, as contemplated some months ago by Miss Barton, and outlined in her report at the last annual meeting."

HARRISON FOR PRESIDENT

Chicago, April 13.—The preliminary steps in the formation of a new Democratic organization were taken yesterday afternoon at the Briggs house. Three hundred Democrats, all members of the Cook County Democracy, were present, and before the meeting had adjourned the majority of them had given their names to the secretary as members of the new body.

While it was announced that the object of the new organization was to put a body of Democrats in the field who could be depended upon in a campaign, it was understood and stated that it would endeavor to further the candidacy of Carter Harrison for president.

Invitations were sent out to all the Cook county Democracy—some 1,000 in all—announcing the meeting at the Briggs house. It is expected that the name of the organization will be the Chicago Democracy.

Confederate General Dead.

Huntington, W. Va., April 13.—Wm. A. Smith, a noted confederate general, died here today of pneumonia, aged 73.

JEFFERSON'S GREATNESS

Senator Hoar Talks of the Author of the Declaration.

Washington, April 14.—Hon. William J. Bryan, Senator Hoar, of Mass. and Governor Montague, of Virginia and former Postmaster General Charles Emery Smith, of Philadelphia, were the principal speakers at a dinner given at the Hotel Barton last night under the auspices of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial association in celebration of the 160th anniversary of the birth of the author of the declaration of independence. About 140 guests were present. H. B. MacFarland, presided, and Thomas Nelson Page acted as toastmaster. The dinner was not of a political character.

Senator Hoar responded to the toast, "The Author of the Declaration of Independence." He spoke in part as follows: "If we want a sure proof of Thomas Jefferson's greatness it will be found in the fact that men of every variety of political opinion, however far asunder, find confirmation of their doctrine in him. Every party in this country today reckons Jefferson as its patron saint. In my youth the political abolitionists made appeals to Jefferson, the burden of their song. In the late discussion, which rent the country, about the Philippine Islands, one side quoted what Mr. Jefferson said in the declaration of independence, and the other what they thought he did, in the acquisition of Louisiana. Every political sect finds its political doctrine in Jefferson, almost as every religious sect finds its doctrines in the sayings of the Savior of mankind. The friend of state rights calls attention to the fact that Jefferson spoke of the government of the United States, as the 'agency at Washington.' The abolitionists quoted the great declaration and his famous utterance against slavery; 'I trembel for my country, when I reflect that God is just.' The supporter of a protective tariff claims him as the highest protectionist in our history, appealing to his desire that there might be a 'wall around our country which should keep out all foreign manufactures.' The free trader maintains that the spirit of everything he said and everything he did teaches the doctrines of unlimited freedom in all human conduct, except so far as may be needful for the restraint of actual crime."

Violated His Oath.

Manila, April 13.—Mariano Llanera, formerly an exile on the Island of Guam, has been arrested in Pampanga province, Luzon. He joined the revolutionary organization, and accepted a commission from that body. The constabulary captured his commission and other incriminating documents. Llanera will be charged with brigandage and possibly treason, as he took the oath of allegiance when he left Guam.

PRESIDENT IN THE PARK

Cinnabar, Mont., April 9.—President Roosevelt made an early start this morning from his headquarters in the park, for an extended trip through certain portions of the reserve. There are a large number of mountain lions in the park and as the authorities are making a determined effort to exterminate them, it is possible the President may get a few shots during his stay. Notwithstanding that numerous notices had been given to the outside world that no newspaper men would be allowed in the park while the President was there, one enterprising reporter tried to force his way in yesterday. He rode a horse and had a dog with him. The man was arrested before he had proceeded far and the dog was shot. Later the correspondent was released.

Tornado in Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., April 8.—Meagre information has reached here regarding a tornado which passed a mile north of Hanceville, Ala., on the line of Blount and Cullman counties about 2 o'clock this morning. Owing to the crippled condition of the wires full information has not yet arrived, but persons who have arrived here on the Louisville & Nashville accommodation train from Decatur, which passed the scene of the disaster, say that thirteen dead bodies are reported to have been found and that upwards of a score of persons were injured and many farmhouses destroyed. Henry McCoy, a prominent farmer and his entire family of seven persons are reported among the dead, also a farmer named John Griffin and his son. The McCoy family were killed by the wrecking of their home. No other names have yet been secured.

Treaty With Cuba.

Havana, April 13.—Minister Squires today outlined to President Palma and Foreign Secretary Zaldo the details of the permanent treaty between Cuba and the United States in accordance with the propositions prepared at Washington.

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but ship anywhere for examination, guaranteeing safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied. We make 180 styles of vehicles and 85 styles of harness.

Visitors are always welcome at our factory.

No. 719—Driving Wagon ¾ in. Kelly Rubber Tires. Price $53.50. As good as sells for $80 more.

Large Catalogue FREE. Send for it.

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This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterwards the gratitude, of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with ags. We care not for skepticism, but ask only your investigation and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. You must not write on a postal card. In answer to this, address

THEO. NOEL COMPANY, Blade Dept., Vitæ-Ore Building, Chicago, Ill.

GEN. LUDINGTON RETIRES

A Veteran of the Civil War Leaves the Army Service.

Washington, April 14.—Quartermaster-General Marshall Independence Ludington, U. S. A., retires today. Gen Ludington was born in Smithfield, Pa., July 4, 1839. He served in the civil war as a volunteer, having enlisted Oct. 20, 1862. He remained in the service till Jan. 1, 1867, being promoted from captain to

GEN. M. I. LUDINGTON.

colonel and breveted brigadier-general in the quartermaster's department. He was made a major in the quartermaster-general's department of the regular army, Jan. 18, 1867, and his continued promotion in that department followed. He received a commission as brigadier-general Feb. 8, 1898.

Gen. Ludington is to be succeeded as quartermaster of the army by Col. Charles F. Humphrey, who is now on his way home from the Philippines. Col. Humphrey once told Theodore Roosevelt to go—well, downward, and because of a possible feeling against him, the general officers in the army signed a "round robin" asking the President to appoint him. The President did not let animosity stand in the way and so Humphrey was named to be a brigadier-general and to take Ludington's place.

It was when the troops were landing in Cuba at Daiquiri that Humphrey paid his respects to the colonel of the Rough Riders. Gen. Shafter had promised that the Rough Riders should be disembarked among the first of the troops. Humphrey, who had charge of the landing, did not know of this and when Col. Roosevelt told him, he was extremely curt, being a pretty busy man at the time. Col. Roosevelt was insistent and finally Col. Humphrey exclaimed, "You go to ——. I don't like your looks anyway!" But soon after that the Rough Riders were allowed to land.

HIGH ARMY CHANGES.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—The retirement today of Major General Hughes by operation of the age limit results in a large number of changes and promotions among high officers of the army. Inspector General Breckinridge and Quartermaster General Ludington are advanced to the rank of major general and retired, and Brigadier General Wade is promoted to the vacancy thus created.

The vacancy in the rank of brigadier general caused by the advancement of Gen. Wade is used to promote and retire the following officers, all of whom served in the civil war, and who have reached the age for compulsory retirement:

Colonel William R. Rogers, Thirteenth infantry.

Colonel John R. Myrick, artillery corps.

Colonel L. H. Hucker, Eighth cavalry.

Colonel Jared A. Smith, corps of engineers.

Colonel S. W. Grossbeck, of the judge advocate general's department.

General James F. Wade, the new major general, has been a brigadier general since 1897. It is presumed that he will succeed General Davis in command of the Philippines when the latter retires next July.

MR. MILBURN DEAD.

Blind Chaplain of the Senate Dead at Eighty.

Washington, April 11.—The Rev. William Henry Milburn, the venerable blind chaplain of the United States senate, died in Santa Barbara, Cal., yesterday. Word to this effect was received here last night by Col. D. A. Randsall, the sergeant-at-arms of the senate.

Mr. Milburn, accompanied by his two nieces, the Misses Timley, left Washington for the Pacific coast about a year ago. The chaplain was in broken health. The change brought no great improvement in his condition and when congress met in December he forwarded his resignation to Washington but it was never acted on. He was a native of Philadelphia, where he was born in 1823.

When he was five years of age, a playfellow accidentally struck him in the left eye with a piece of glass. For two years he was confined to a dark room, under medical treatment and when he came out one of his eyes was entirely blind and little sight was left in the other. He, however, pursued his studies at school and college for about twenty years, the sight growing dimmer until gradually he became totally blind. In the spring of 1838 he went with his father's family to Jacksonville, Ill., and in 1843 he became a traveling preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, serving charges in various sections of the country.

Mr. Milburn was twice elected chaplain of congress, the first time in 1845 when a little over 22 years of age; was twice chaplain of the house of representatives, and lastly chaplain of the senate, to which office he was elected in 1893. While serving a charge at Mobile, Ala., Mr. Milburn underwent a trial for heretical teachings. He was widely known as the blind preacher and lecturer, his ministry and lecture field covering many parts in the United States and Canada, and Great Britain and Ireland. He also was known as an author.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN TURNING PINK.

Washington, April 13.—The famous "boarding class" of Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, which is being fed meat preservatives to test their effect on the human system, has developed a new sensation. Every one of the boarders is turning a bright pink in color. Some of them are ashamed to go out on the streets because of their ruddy hue.

This change in the complexion of the fourteen government clerks who compose the class was not on Dr. Wiley's program and is quite inexplicable even to his scientific mind.

The change of hue was noted with much concern at first. It was seen that the young men were turning a delicate pink. The coloring effect on the skin became more pronounced each day until now all of the boarders present a marvellous appearance.

The young men continue to be in the best of health. They believe that their preceptor is feeding them arsenic and that it accounts for their change of color, but the doctor refuses to say what sort of chemicals they have been eating with their daily food.

From the West Indies.

Washington, April 13.—Postmaster General Payne returned to Washington today from his West Indian cruise with Secretary Moody and party. Mr. Payne, however, had nothing to say regarding the investigation in his department. The investigation, meantime, continues and a large corps of picked postoffice inspectors numbering about fifteen or twenty, are making a searching inquiry.

WEAK SPOT IN SHAMROCK

Lipton's Challenger, However, Shows Well in Heavy Wind.

Weymouth, Eng., April 14.—A race of 16 miles to leeward from off Weymouth and a beat back, was laid out for the Shamrocks today, but shortly after leaving their moorings a weak spot developed in the cup challenger's gear. When the boats got outside the shelter of the breakwater the wind came in hard gusts and the yachts seemed to have all they could stagger under and required an occasional luff up to ease them. The strain found a weak spot in the Shamrock III's peak halyard gear.

A man was sent aloft and on his report the yacht fetched into sheltered water and anchored. All her sail was then dropped on deck. The Shamrock I also anchored and dropped her headsails.

The wind subsequently softened and the boats were sent off on a trial spin to leeward and return. There was no formal start.

The Shamrock I. led by a length but the new boat in a few minutes closed the gap and ran clear ahead. Club topsails were added as the yachts went down the wind and the challenger spun out a constantly increasing lead.

The timings after a ten-mile run were as follows:

Shamrock III., 2:24:03.

Shamrock I., 2:26.23.

As the yachts went about for the beat home they met a bigger sea than the challenger had ever previously faced. She took it smoothly and well, however, and a couple of short tacks sufficed to convince those on board of her that she could easily outsail the Shamrock I. under the conditions. Neither wind nor sea seemed to trouble the challenger. She sailed fast and high in the wind, making about a quarter of a mile dead to windward in twenty minutes' sailing. Having demonstrated the challenger's superiority in both pointing and sailing, Capt. Wringe, for some reason unknown to the public followed the same tactics as were pursued during the latter half of the leeward run and refrained from pushing his victory home. The challenger was sailed off and on the wind in the most barefaced fashion, beating away at times till the wind was almost abeam and luffing at others till her head sails quivered. She probably lost a couple of minutes in this way and even then the challenger scored handsomely, beating the Shamrock I. over six minutes in an hour's windward work. The finishing times were:

Shamrock III., 3.53:39.

Shamrock I., 3.39:42.

CRUISER WEST VIRGINIA.

Washington, April 13.—The 14,000-ton armored cruiser West Virginia will be launched at the yard of the Newport News Shipbuilding company Saturday, the 18th inst., and the occasion will be made notable by the attendance of many prominent officials from this city and West Virginia. The vessel will be christened by Miss Catherine V. White, daughter of the governor of the state in whose honor the cruiser is named.

MISS CATHARINE WHITE.

RAISING MONTOJO'S FLEET

Manila, April 13.—The warship Reina Christina, flagship of Admiral Montojo, which was sunk by Admiral Dewey in Manila bay, was floated and beached yesterday. The skeletons of about eighty of her crew were found in the hulk.

One skeleton evidently was that of an officer, for it had a sword by its side.

There are fifteen shell holes in the hull of the Reina Christina, one made by an eight-inch and the others small.

The main injection valve is missing, showing the ship was scuttled when Admiral Montojo abandoned her.

The hull is in fair condition.

Capt. Albert R. Conden, commanding the naval station at Cavite, took charge of the remains of the Spanish sailors, expressing a desire to give them an American naval funeral. The Spanish residents, however, are anxious to ship the skeletons to Spain, and it is suggested that the United States transport Sumner convey them to Spain by way of the Suez canal in June.

A wrecking company is endeavoring to raise all the sunken Spanish warships.

Egg-Rolling Day.

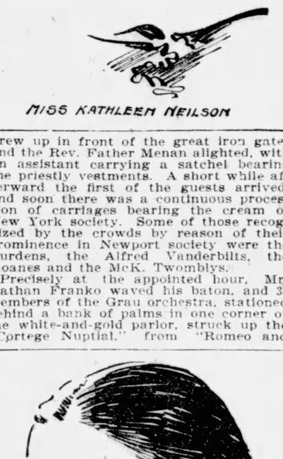
Washington, D. C., April 13.—The green sward back of the White House was alive today with swarms of children, who, with baskets filled with brightly colored eggs, entered with zest into the annual Easter Monday egg-rolling carnival. The attendance was not confined to children, for a great many elders were present. The grounds were open from 9 o'clock in the morning until sunset. The Marine Band gave a popular concert for the youngsters in the afternoon.

VANDERBILT-NEILSON.

Extremely Gorgeous Affair at Fashionable Newport.

Newport, R. I., April 14.—Crowds began to assemble in front of Arleigh villa as early as 9 o'clock this morning, and the services of a considerable force of police were necessary to keep Bellevue avenue clear of the many men, women and children curious to obtain at least some outward glimpses of the fashionable wedding of Reginald Vanderbilt and Miss Cathleen Neilson. Up to 11 o'clock there was nothing to reward their patient vigil, but shortly after that hour a closed carriage

MISS KATHLEEN NEILSON



REGINALD C VANDERBILT.

drew up in front of the great iron gates and the Rev. Father Menan alighted, with an assistant carrying a satchel bearing the priestly vestments. A short while afterward the first of the guests arrived, and soon there was a continuous procession of carriages bearing the cream of New York society. Some of those recognized by the crowds by reason of their prominence in Newport society were the Burdens, the Alfred Vanderbilts, the Sloanes and the McK. Twomblys.

Precisely at the appointed hour, Mr. Nathan Franko waved his baton, and 35 members of the Grau orchestra, stationed behind a bank of palms in one corner of the white-and-gold parlor, struck up the "Cortege Nuptial," from "Romeo and Juliet." This was the signal for the bridal procession to begin its descent of the grand staircase and through the main reception hall to the parlors, where the guests were already assembled. The ushers, seven in number, led the procession.

The bride was accompanied by her uncle, Frederick Gebhart, who gave her away. The bride's gown was of delicate chiffon of the filmiest texture, over white satin as its groundwork. Here and there were touches of rare old lace, just enough to give character to the gown without taking away any of its light, airy effect. The skirt was clinging, and the bodice cut high. The yoke and the upper part of the sleeves were of the same beautiful lace, while the lower part fell in a great flare of chiffon. The court train veil was of tulle, and around the bride's neck shone resplendent the gorgeous string of great pearls given her by the bridegroom.

During the ceremony selections from "Romeo and Juliet" were played softly, and as the bridal party filed out of the parlors into the main foyer there was played the Grand March from "Aida," by Verdi. The spectacle at this point was most imposing and presented one of the prettiest pictures imaginable. The display of gowns and jewels worn by some of the guests helped to make the scene one of marvelous brilliancy.

After the ceremony was over and the young people had received the first onslaught of congratulations, the guests repaired to the superb dining room, where a magnificent wedding breakfast was served by Russell, famous as the proprietor of the Newport Casino. Throughout the breakfast and the reception the orchestra furnished exquisite music.

BATTLESHIP MAINE.

Norfolk, Va., April 13.—The battleship Maine, now in Hampton roads, will probably repair at the New York navy yard. The scoop in her decks caused by the insufficient bracing of her gun mounts inboard, developed during the firing of the six-inch guns off the Porto Rican coast, is a serious injury and the repairs required are extensive. They involve the removal of the guns and their mounts and the shoring up of the deck supporting them. This work will require considerable time and will cost a great deal of money.

The expense must be stood by the government, as the Cramps built the vessel according to the navy department's specifications.

The maiden cruise of the new battleship has been unfortunate in several respects. Starting with the trouble between officers and crew at Newport News before it sailed, the ship encountered storms, the gun mount accident, has had trouble with its boilers and has lost seven of its officers and men by death since it left here a month ago. It brought to Hampton roads the remains of Second Lieutenant of Marines A. C. Baker, who died at San Juan of typhoid fever. He was an Iowa man of good family. His mother, Mrs. A. C. Baker of Clinton, was called to her son's death and the body has been shipped to that city for burial. Military honors were accorded the memory of the dead officer as his remains left the ship.

Awful Explosion.

Hong Kong, April 11.—An explosion has occurred at the Canton arsenal powder factory. Fifteen hundred persons are reported to have been killed.

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Purely Vegetable, Mild and Reliable. Cure all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels.

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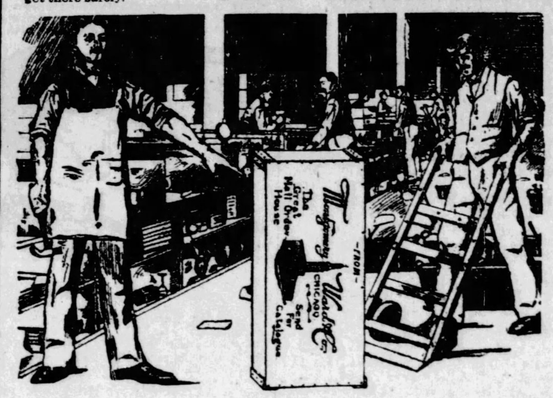

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A Saddle was returned at our expense a few days ago. Although it had been properly boxed, it was damaged by rats before being unpacked, according to customer's letter. Of course this was no fault of ours, but he got a new saddle just the same. Do you know of any other firm who would have given him the same liberal treatment? Why not buy your supplies from a firm with whom it is a pleasure to deal? All goods guaranteed and prices always lowest, quality considered.

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THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA

Capt. Stockton Thinks Big Revolt Is Soon to Occur.

San Francisco, April 14.—Captain Charles H. Stockton, late commander of the battleship Kentucky, has arrived from China, on his way to London, where he will act as United States naval attache to the United States embassy.

Speaking of conditions in China, Captain Stockton says he does not anticipate any early breaking out of trouble, but that when it comes, which he thinks it will eventually, southern China will be the seat of disturbance. The southern Chinese, he says, are the only Chinese who really love fighting for its own sake. Captain Stockton does not anticipate any serious trouble with the boxers.

"When the trouble comes," he says, "it will, I believe, take the form of a demonstration against Manchu dynasty. Admiral Evans has sent three of the light draft boats, captured from the Spanish, to Canton, and the navy is doing its best to be prepared for any duty it may be called upon to perform. Our ships, however, are undermanned and undermanned and from middshipman to admiral officers are now called upon to assume duties and responsibilities that properly belong to the grade they have not officially reached. But I imagine that condition applies to the whole service."

SOUTHERN TORNADO.

Little Rock, Ark., April 9.—Specials from several towns in White and Cleburne counties, Arkansas, tell of a cyclone which swept through that section Tuesday night, leaving death and destruction in its wake. The list of casualties will, from indications, mount much higher than it now is, with nine dead, three dying and thirteen others badly injured. The towns of Little Red, Albion, Bradford, Heber and Pangburn have not been heard from thus far.

Bradford, which is on the Iron Mountain road, was the first point heard from. Several houses were blown down there, and one man badly injured. It is feared the little town of Hiram, with a population of 150, has been wiped off the map. It is near Heber and in the storm's track. Nothing has been thus far heard from it.

A special from Heber says:

In the tornado which swept across this section last night A. C. Williams, living 10 miles south of Heber, was killed. He was 70 years of age, and lived with his wife on top of one of the mountains south of this town. His house was caught up by the wind and thrown down the mountain side, he being killed. His wife was badly injured and is not expected to live. A white man named Houston, living near Williams, had both arms broken.

At Pangburn six residences were blown down and a flock of sheep and a number of cattle, hogs and horses were killed.

Buck Neely, of Searcy, was in the storm, and was caught under a small tree, which was blown down. He is not seriously hurt.

A large church near Pangburn was blown half a mile.

At Little Red Postoffice, Alber Kiler, Elbert Derlie, Walker Pollard, Mrs. Pollard and Tom Kings lost their all, their houses, barns and other buildings.

Forty-three residences and 16 barns destroyed and other wreckage is the record of the damage reported up to 8 o'clock last night.

The tornado swept everything in a path a mile wide.

At Pangburn Mrs. Hoverton and one child were badly hurt and are not expected to live. Two of the Pollards, near Albion, were badly hurt. A number of others were hurt, but not seriously.

Offer to Mayor Low.

New York, April 10.—President Roosevelt, according to a report in circulation here, has offered Mayor Low the post of United States ambassador to France should the mayor refuse to accept renomination.

WEEKLY CROP SUMMARY

Winter Wheat Condition More Promising Than for Years.

Washington, April 14.—The weather bureau today issued the following weekly summary of crop conditions: In the district east of the Rocky mountains during the week ending April 13, the temperature has been highly favorable for growth of vegetation, but farm work was very generally retarded by rains. In the lake region, central valleys and Atlantic coast districts, while complaints of lack of moisture are received from portions of the central and west gulf states. In the central and northern Rocky mountain districts and on the north Pacific coast the season is very backward, and Washington and Oregon have suffered from cold, wet weather. In California the conditions have been generally favorable with the exception of some damage by frost.

The condition of winter wheat is generally excellent and it has made splendid progress since the first of the month; in the upper Ohio valley, however, the freeze of the 4th and 5th caused some injury. On the whole the condition of the crop in the winter wheat belt east of the Rocky mountains, is more promising than for years. In California the outlook is also promising, but in Oregon and Washington the condition of the crop is less favorable, especially in the last-named state, where about one-third of the acreage will be reseown.

Oats continue promising in the southern states and seeding is nearly completed or well advanced in the central valleys, where the early sown is coming up well.

THE MARKET REVIEW.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

New York, April 11.—R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

Aside fro mthe prevalence of strikes and possibility of further interruption to industrial activity next month as this account, the business outlook is most gratifying. Late frosts caused more damage early in the week, but low temperatures did not continue and in most sections agricultural products had not advanced sufficiently to suffer materially, while the prospects are bright for large crops and heavy sales of fertilizers testify to extensive operations. Despite some unfavorable weather, Easter retail trade has been heavy and jobbing activity in summer fabrics indicates expectation of a vigorous consumption as the season advances. There is less complaint regarding deliveries, due to the better traffic facilities. Railway earnings in March increased 13.8 per cent, compared with last year and 24.1 per cent compared with 1901.

Undue significance has been attached to the recent reduction in prices of southern pig iron and throughout the country a tendency to delay placing contracts is noticed.

In the textile industries there are still adverse factors, notably the labor controversies at cotton mills. Beyond a moderate revival of export purchases for China, there is no increase in the sales of cotton goods, both sellers and buyers awaiting some more definite information as to the future.

Leather is in better demand, the strike at Chicago tanneries stimulating purchases. Domestic hides in the southern part of the recent recovery and imported skins are also somewhat cheaper.

Staple products develop irregularity as the season advances and speculation has again become a prominent factor. Failures this week numbered 197 in the United States against 198 last year, and 15 in Canada, compared with 19 a year ago.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, April 14.—Close. — After several days' rest the European cables are working again and the prices sent over from Paris this morning were firm, undoubtedly due to unfavorable reports of French crops. This factor combined with decreasing stocks and very unfavorable weather conditions, opened the wheat market steady at a slight advance for the options. Cash opened unchanged, May ¼c higher, and July ⅛c higher. This caused a little nervousness among the shorts and before the noon hour cash and May advanced ¼c. Bradstreet's decrease amounts to 2,400,000. With the foreign markets open again after the Easter holiday, there is liable to be a resumption of the good export business. Armour was not very busy today and with a rather moderate trade in Chicago it was very dull on the local board. The big packers, according to Chicago advices, seem disposed to support July on the dips. Local receipts were fair, but outside receipts were light.

Toward the close of the session reports of cold weather in the southwest and a good export business (43 loads) turned the market strong and the close was ⅝c higher for cash and May and ⅛c up for July. Primary receipts were 302,000; last year, 251,000; shipments, 350,000; last year, 367,000.

While the Chicago corn market displayed considerable firmness on the bad weather and firm cables, with an improvement in the shipping demand, the Liverpool market again failed to respond and the opening figures were unchanged and with no fluctuations held steady at noon. The weather is very bad for the planting of the new crops. Reports from the seaboard say that corn arrives there in very bad condition.

Primary receipts were 325,000; last year, 176,000; shipments, 628,000; last year, 274,000. The close was unchanged for April and May and ⅝c higher for July.

There was no change from yesterday's figures in the opening in oats, but later the price gained ¼c for May and ⅛c for July. This advance was largely due to the demand caused by unfavorable weather. The close was firm, ⅛c up for May and ⅝c up for July.

The seed market was dull and steady. The opening was unchanged for cash and April, while October showed a decline of 2½c. Prices remained firm throughout the morning hours. Receipts were: 56 bags; shipments, 960 bags; last year receipts, 300 bags and shipments 305 bags. Estimated receipts were 70 bags. The close was 5c higher for cash and 2½c lower for October.

The closing quotations on the various boards were as follows:

TOLEDO

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Today	April 13 Close.
Cash	74⅞	75½	74⅞	75½	74⅝	
May	75⅝	76	75⅝	76	75¼	
July	70⅝	71⅜	70⅝	71¼	70⅝	
Corn—						
April	....	....	....	42½	42½	
May	.43	43	42⅞	43	43	
July	43½	....	....	43⅞	43¾	
Oats—						
April	....	....	....	34	34½	
May	32⅜	....	....	33¼	32⅝	
July	29⅝	....	....	30	29⅜	
Clover Seed—						
Cash	$6.80	$6.90	$6.80	$6.90	$6.85	
April	6.80	....	....	....	6.80	
Oct.	5.32½	5.35	5.30	5.32½	5.35	

Rye—No. 2, 52c.

Timothy Prime, $1.60.

Alsike—Prime, $7.50.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	75⅞	76¾	75⅝	76½	75½
July	70¼	71	70¼	71	70⅝
Sept.	68	68½	68	68⅝	68
Corn—					
May	43½	44	43⅝	43¾	43⅝
July	43⅝	44	43⅝	43⅞	43¾
Sept.	43⅞	43½	43⅝	43⅝	43⅛
Oats—					
May	32⅞	33½	32⅝	33¼	32⅝
July	29½	30¼	29½	30	29⅝
Sept.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	78⅝	80	78⅝	79⅞	79⅛
July	75⅝	76¼	75½	76	75⅝
Corn—					
May	51½	51½	51	51½	51⅛
July	48⅝	49¼	49¼	49⅝	49½

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	69¼	68¼
July	67¼	67⅝	65⅞	67⅝	66¾

MINNEAPOLIS

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	74½	73⅝
July	....	....	....	74½	74

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	75⅝	75
July	....	....	....	75¼	74⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	$18.10	$18.10	$17.87	$18.00	$17.85
July	17.40	17.45	17.30	17.37	17.35
Sept.	17.07	17.10	17.00	17.05	17.05
Lard—					
May	9.92	9.92	9.87	9.90	9.90
July	9.85	9.85	9.80	9.82	9.82
Sept.	9.82	9.85	9.80	9.80	9.82
Ribs—					
May	9.90	9.90	9.87	9.90	9.87
July	9.75	9.75	9.72	9.72	9.72
Sept.	9.67	9.67	9.65	9.65	9.65

Money and Stocks.

New York, April 14.—Noon.—Money on call steady at 2@2½. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6%. Sterling exchange barely steady, with actual business transactions in bankers' bills at 486.50@486.75 for demand, and at 483.50@483.75 for 60-day bills; posted rates, 484@487½; commercial bills, 482¾@483. Bar silver, 49⅞c. Mexican dollars, 38c.

New York, April 14.—Wall street.—Report by cable that the higher price for Americans in London had attracted selling for New York account caused hesitation in the opening dealings here. Trading was active and in large blocks, with the majority of the stocks showing fractional gains, which were partly yielded on secondary quotations. A number of important stocks showed initial losses. The opening gains reached about a point in Baltimore & Ohio, Kansas & Texas preferred, Texas & Pacific and Manhattan. Rock Island, Norfolk & Western and United States Steel stocks were amongst the weak features.

The contest for control of the market by the bull and bear factions waged fiercely for the first half hour, with prices moving violently upwards and downwards. Some leading stocks sold below yesterday's low level, notably Missouri Pacific, Wabash preferred, Texas & Pacific, St. Louis & San Francisco and Illinois Central. The opening advances were all wiped out. Supporting orders met every break, but enormous offerings had to be absorbed.

By 10:30 the market was on the mend, and at 11 o'clock advances of a point over last night had been established in Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central, Reading, Union Pacific, Northwestern, St. Louis & San Francisco and Amalgamated Copper. Missouri Pacific recovered its loss. Lackawanna rose 5 and relapsed 2. New York, Chicago & St. Louis second preferred dropped 7. Des Moines & Fort Dodge 4½, and Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis, 3¼. On the curb, Northern Securities opened at 97, a recovery of 2¼ from last night, advanced to 97¾, and then relapsed to 95¾.

The determined support of the market put a stop to the wholesale liquidation. The buying diminished at the higher level, but the hardening tendency continued. During the second hour the gains had reached 1 6-16 for St. Paul, Atchison, St. Louis Southwestern preferred, Denver & Rio Grande preferred, Delaware & Hudson, Erie first preferred, Sugar, Leather, General Electric, Consolidated Gas and American Car. St. Louis & San Francisco rose 2¾ over last night. Bonds were irregular.

The market fell into dullness and then sold off a good fraction when the demand showed signs of exhaustion. Stocks soon met support from all quarters and prices were rushed up again. Sugar, Amalgamated, Manhattan, United States Steel pfd. and some of the eastern trunk lines sold at the highest of the day. Hocking Valley pfd. advanced 3¾, with a reaction of 2½, and Des Moines and Fort Dodge rallied 2. Smelting pfd. gained 1¾.

Buying proceeded with more confidence during the noon hour, and a number of representative stocks increased their gains decidedly. The earlier unsettled feeling gave way to a more cheerful view as the rally met no later effective opposition. Room shorts reduced their lines.

New York Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco.	26	26⅝	25⅝	26⅜
Am. Sg. Rfg Co.	120¼	122½	120¼	122
Atchison	78¼	79⅞	78¼	79⅝
Atchison pfd.	96	97⅜	95⅝	96½
Am. Car & F. Co.	38¼	39⅝	38¼	39⅛
Anaconda	104¼	106	104	106
Amal. Copper	61	62⅝	60¼	62½
Balt. & Ohio	86¼	87⅞	86¼	87⅞
B'lyn R. Trans.	64¾	66	64¼	66⅜
Canadian Pac.	124⅝	126	124¼	126
Chicago G. W.	20½	21⅜	20¾	21⅜
Chicago Leaf	24	24⅜	23¼	24¼
Clover Leaf pref.	41¾	42	41¾	42
Con. Tob. 4's	60¼	60⅝	60¼	60⅜
Colorado Fuel	55¼	56½	55¼	56½
Ches. & Ohio	41½	42⅜	41	42⅜
Erie com	32¾	33½	32	33¼
Louis. & Nash.	114¼	115⅜	113¾	114½
Leather	12½	13¼	12½	13¼
Leather pref.	90¼	92	90¼	92
Ice com	7½	....	....	7¾
Manhattan	136½	137½	135¼	137⅝
Mex. Cent.	24¾	25¼	24⅝	25⅛
Mo. Pac.	104	105¼	102¾	105
Mo. K. & T.	23¾	24¼	23¼	24½
North Am. com.	93	....	....	97
N. Y. Cent.	129¾	130⅝	128⅝	130⅛
N. Y. C. & St. L.	39	....	....	39
N. Y. W. com.	67	68½	67	68⅝
Ont. & West.	27⅞	28⅜	27⅝	28⅛
Pennsylvania	133	134½	132⅝	134½
People's Gas Co.	100	101¼	100	101¼
Reading com.	52	53⅝	51¾	53⅝
Rock Island	40½	41¾	40⅝	41⅝
Rock Island & S. Co.	18	....	....	18
Rep. pfd.	76¼	....	....	76¼
So. Ry.	29¼	29⅞	28⅞	29⅞
So. Ry. pfd.	90	....	....	94
South. Pac.	168⅜	169¼	158	169¼
South. Pacific	55	55⅝	54¼	55⅝
St. L. S. F. com.	65	67	63¾	65⅞
Ten. C'l & Iron	62	63¼	61¼	61¼
Union Pacific	87	88⅝	86⅝	88⅝
U. S. Steel	34¼	35	33⅞	34⅞
pfd.	83⅞	84⅞	83⅞	84⅞
Wabash com.	24⅜	....	....	24¼
Wab. pfd.	43¼	44¼	43¼	44¼
Wab. Deb. B's.	68¼	69¼	67¼	68½
West Union	85	85¼	84¾	85½
W. I. E.	22	....	....	22
Wis. Cent.	23	23⅝	22¾	23⅜
pfd.	46¼	46¾	46	46⅝

Toledo Produce Market.

Jobbers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey cow, 1-lb. prints, 30@31c; solid pack, 27@28c; dairy, 18@20c; packing stock, 12@12½c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 14@15c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 13½c.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

Vegetables—

Quotations today are:

Cabbages—10@12½c per lb.

LettucePer lb., 12½c; firm.

Radishes—Per doz. bothouse, 35c.

Pie Plant—40@50 per bunch.

Cucumbers—Hothouse, $1.50@2.00 per doz.

Cauliflower—California, $1.25@1.50.

Celery—California, 75@$1.00.

Beets—30@40c per bu.

Mango Peppers—40c per bu.

Tomatoes—Floridas, fancy, per crate, $3.25@4.00.

Spinach—50@60c per bu.

Asparagus—30@40c per bunch.

Onions—50@60c; green, 10c per doz.

Spanish Onions—$1.40 per crate.

Wax Beans—Per bu., $1.50@2.00.

Navy Beans (hand picked)—$2.60@2.75.

Hubbard Squash—1@1¼c per lb.; $1.8@2.25 per ton.

Parsnips—35@40c per bu.

Turnips—25@30c per bu.

Carr